The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 36. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1918 PRICE THREE CENT

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Fall Session of the Sunday School Begins Tomorrow

A SERVICE FLAG DONATED

Sunday, September 1st. The 14th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

September 1st. The 14th Sunday after Trinity.

September 8th. The 15th Sunday after Trinity.

September 15th. The 16th Sunday after Trinity.

September 18th. EMBER DAY.

September 20th. EMBER DAY.

September 21st. St. Matthew, Apostle.

September 22d. The 17th Sunday after Trinity.

September 29th. St. Michael and All Angels (18th Sunday after Trinity).

We endeavor in these 'Church Notes' to give a simple explanation of the holy days of the church, adapted to all, indeed, who ask, with regard to them, "What mean ye by this service?" And the first of these occurring in September are the Ember days. These are certain days set apart for fasting and prayer, before the ordination of those who are to take Holy Orders (which usually takes place on the following Sunday). In this practice we copy the example of the Apostles, who prayed and fasted before laying their hands on those separated for the work of the ministry. The Ember days occur at four seasons of the year, being the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after the fourteenth of September, and after the thirteenth of December.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Don't forget that the Fall session of the Sunday School begins next Sunday. Let every teacher and scholar be present.

The Vestry has had the furnace in the church repaired; a set of new grates were placed this week.

A Service Flag adorned with seven blue stars, each representing one of our young men now in the military service of their country, and one red star, representing the young woman communicant, who has given her services in the work of the Red Cross, was presented to the Parish by one of our communicants, who is always doing some kind deed for the parish or Rector. It hangs proudly in the church as a visible reminder that we are not unmindful of our quota who have gone forth in the defence of THEIR Country, THEIR Flag, and all for which it stands, Democracy, Justice and Liberty. Again, thanks to you.

We are living in strenuous times! The angel's song, Peace on earth, good will towards men, still floats over a weary and war-torn world, though its sound is scarcely heard. We cannot flee from life—it must be lived. But it was never meant to be lived alone. The Christ can be the companion God of every earthly pilgrim. Without Him the coming days will be a puzzle and uncertain. Men are either going to lose faith or to strengthen it. And FAITH is the only sure handclasp that can feel the pulsing life of our God. Faith still in God, in spite of a man-wrecked world. Faith in spite of the forces of evil—they are going one by one. Look at the liquor traffic; its doom is sealed. The nation of thinking men and praying women have settled that. We will settle other things, too, when we make up our minds to live the Christian life, instead of only professing it. Faith that God is still on the throne. Faith that He will go with us, for if He go not forth with us there is no hope. Nay, no hope in man's wisdom, nor man's ability, nor man's willingness to make this a New Earth. So, we must sacrifice and face the future bravely, calmly with the Christ fellowship. Underneath are the everlasting arms, and His grace will be sufficient for us. God bless us every one and may His holy house be a refuge from the storm, a solace in sorrow, a place of inspiration, where strength is added to strength sufficient unto the day.

Peach Harvest at its Height

The peach harvest at the College Farm is now at its height. The peaches maintain their usual excellence and meet with ready sale to homemakers who are eager to lay in a supply of preserves for the coming year. No difficulty is experienced apparently, in securing sugar as is evidenced by the wide territory from which automobiles come to the orchard for their annual peach supply.

In spite of the restricted labor supply a sufficent number of pickers to take care of the crop has been obtained without difficulty.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of the Transcript we wish to thank all our friends and neighbors who were so kind to us during the death and burial of our husband and father, the late John P. Carey.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

JURORS DRAWN

Jurors for the September term of the Court of General Sessions, have been empaneled by Jury Commissioners David C. Rose and Robert D. Kemp, as follows:

First district—Edwin W. Barlow, Harry Eisenman, William T. Hodges and Charles M. Windish.

Second—Martin H. Cooney, William Hayman Harry C. McClure and William Winthrop.

Third—James Downs, George B. Kelly, John W. Scott and Thomas B. Truman.

Fourth—Ernest Greenwell, Charles J. Lynch, George C. Stradley and William H. Virdin.

Fifth—John W. Anderson, James Dougherty, Lewis Price and John W. Talley.

Sixth—Thomas J. Loyd and Edward Ryan.

Seventh—Henery M. Canby and Lewis L. Dillworth.

Eighth—Alexander Guthrie and Leonard Kelly.

Ninth—John Chambers and James Remington.

Tenth—Lewis Bullen and Edward D. Platt.

Eleventh—Isaac Johnson and William Leal.

Twelfth—Edward Nieff and James C. Sadler.

Thirteenth—Horatio W. Pharo and James L Warren.

Fourteenth—Charles Lippincott and John B. Price.

Fifteenth—Thomas J. Hodson and Frank Wheeler.

The following additional jurors were also drawn for Court Room No. 2:

First district—John J. Clark.
Second—Lewis Sasse.
Third—John J. Cassidy.
Fourth—John L. Malone.
Fifth—William H. Hill.
Sixth—Arthur Smedley.
Seventh—Joseph Siack.
Eighth—Henry Nelson.
Ninth—Benjamin Eubank.
Tenth—Walter Young.
Eleventh—Frank Comly.
Twelfth—Benjamin Moore.
Thirteenth—George F. Buckson.
Fourteenth—Otho Marvil.
Fifteenth—Charles L. Christopher.

For the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the following men have been drawn:

First district—James F. Coyle and William H. Daniels.

Second—William Stainer and William Ward.

Third—William P. Jorde and Alfred D. Warner.

Fourth—Leonard Crawford and Frank Saylor.

Fifth—Alfred B. Crossgrove and Joseph A. Brogan.

Sixth—Thomas H. Bird and Martin Miller.

Seventh—Harry Kauffman and Clarence Norris.

Eighth—John Johnson and Frank Klair.

Ninth—James C. Mote and James Rickey.

Tenth—Albert McCallister.

Eleventh—Charles S. Bigger.

Twelfth—Harry C. Clark.

Thirteenth—James Money.

Fourteenth—J. Wilmer Fennimore.

Fifteenth—Charles Shreffler.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The Democrats of St. Georges Hundred held a meeting in Odessa, Wednesday evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of naming the delegates to the state convention in Dover on September 10. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by County-Committeeman Shallcross.

On taking the chair Chairman Lewis appointed a committee for the purpose of selecting five delegates, and five alternates to attend the state convention. The committee retired and selected as the delegates Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis, William F. Shallcross James E. Daniel Keegan and Joseph Yearsley; alternates, Henry Kronemier, Wilmer Bendler, Nathaniel J. Williams, Frank J. Penington and John R. Carpenter.

Charles T. Deakyne was unanimously nominated as the candidate for the General Assembly.

T. Roseby McMullen of Pencader hundred was endorsed as candidate for the Levy Court, and Edward Zachies was the choice of the meeting for assessor.

Fine Peaches

Mr. W. Morris Collins who is farming for Mr. Daniel W. Corbit, near Union Church, left at our office on Monday afternoon, four large peaches of the Elberta variety which are the finest specimen we have seen this year.

Mr. Collins sold some of this fruit in Wilmington market the past Saturday at $1.75 per basket. He is a strong advocate of spraying, and attributes his success in producing fine fruit to systematic spraying.

Temperance Meeting

Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. will hold the next social and business meeting at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Bendler on Thursday afternoon, September 5th. A full attendance is desired for the yearly election of officers.

Fogel & Burstan's "Economy Sale" School Supplies and Clothing —very low prices!

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Crop yield per acre, last year, was about 2 per cent. above average.

Don't be afraid to buy War Savings Stamps it will all come back and more too.

The total acreage in cultivated crops this year is 3.7 per cent. greater than it was last year.

Next Monday, September 2, being Labor Day and a legal holiday, the banks and public offices will be closed.

The Delaware State Fair at Elsmere, Del., next week, promises to be unusually attractive. Day and night, Monday to Friday inclusive.

Figures just revealed show that upwards of 10,000 British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks have been starved to death or killed by Turkish brutality.

Democrats will hold the State Convention at Dover, September 10. There will be 185 delegates, 65 from New Castle county, and 60 each from Kent and Sussex counties.

Both canneries are now running on full time without the aid of foreign help. The large acreage of tomatoes would indicate a long busy season if the crop is a good one.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for week ending August 22d, 1918: Miss Carrie Hardon, Miss Mary Harris, Mrs. Howard Harris, Mrs. Harriett Jones, Miss Ruth C. Lynch; John H. Parvis, (3).

Broom buyers will welcome the news that the broom-corn crop of "brush" this year will amount to 70,500 tons, in contrast with 51,838 tons in 1917 and 38,726 tons in 1916—that is, if the greatly increased production is reflected in lower broom prices at retail.

It will not be long before school again opens. The Fall term is usually entered into with zest by the pupils after their long rest—but the majority of our boys and girls have been very industrious this summer. Few if any did not fail to help Uncle Sam in some capacity or other.

Casualties in the United States overseas forces announced by the war and navy departments during the past week numbered 1,355 compared with 4,916 for the previous week. Total casualties announced to date number 21,467. Total army's casualties number 18,707; the marine corps lists total 2,760.

ODESSA

Miss Frances Watkins is visiting at Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Miss Frances Davis was a visitor to Wilmington on Monday.

Miss Katie Krumn, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. John Heldmyer.

Miss Elsie Shipley, of Anoncock, Va., is the guest of Miss May C. Enos.

Miss Lou Skellinger, of Wilmington, is the guest of Miss Emma B. Eccles.

Miss Margaret McCoy, of Wilmington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. C. McCoy.

Miss Annie Vandegrift, of Philadelphia, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Vandegrift.

Misses Blanche Wiest, Minnie Armstrong and Grace McLaurey attended the State Institute held at Newark last week.

Mrs. E. G. Cook and son, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Charles Bush, of Macon, Ga., are visiting their mother, Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

Services in the Presbyterian Church Sunday, Sept. 1st, in the morning at 10.30 and at night at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer meeting by the C. E. Society at 7 o'clock. All are welcome.

WARWCK

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Poole spent Sunday in Rock Hall.

Mr. Michael Carroll left for Camp Meade on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Carroll, of Wilmington, was a caller in town on Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Bishop has accepted a position with the duPont Company, in Wilmington.

Mrs. William Williamson, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Charles Stearns.

Misses Minnie and Bessie Thornton and Mr. Guy Lockerman spent Sunday with Miss Mary Filligame, near Sassafras.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Price, of Wilmington, were week-end guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Price, near town.

Miss Edna Fenton and Mr. Jesse Vinyard, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Vinyard.

Engagement Announced

Mrs. Richard R. Cochran announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith Patton, to Mr. Thomas Pollard, of Philadelphia.

STATE AND PENISNULA

The Milford Fire Department will hold its annual carnival the last of this month.

The annual Chautauqua in Chestertown will open for a seven days' session Saturday.

The Kent County Maryland School Board has ordered the public schools to re-open on September 16.

Apple pickers and packers from Frederica are being paid $4 a day by the big Soper orchard management.

In response to President Wilson's appeal miners in Maryland have given their pledge to work eight hours a day.

Dr. D. C. Dyer has resigned as chemist at the Delaware College experiment station to accept a position with the General Chemical Company.

Miss Mildred Ferguson, a graduate of the Women's College, has been appointed chemist for the Newark cannery of the P. J. Ritter Company.

State Commissioner of Education Spaid has announced that the public schools of Delaware outside of Wilmington will be opened on September 9.

Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, made an address at the closing session of the State Teachers' Institute in Newark Saturday.

J. Martin Pettyjohn, superintendent of the County Almshouse near Georgetown, gave all of the inmates an automobile trip to Oak Orchard and furnished a big chicken dinner Monday.

An airship signal has been placed near the Coast Guard Station, at Ocean City. A platform to be painted green, with large white letters, which combination is most easily read by airmen.

Miss A. Louise Phillips and Miss Catharine T Woodman, both of Wilmington, have been awarded scholarships at the Women's College, Newark, offered by women's organizations of the State.

It is reported that scarcely one-half a crop of corn will be gathered in Maryland this year, owing to the dry weather. The oats crop throughout the country is very heavy, 60 bushels to the acre being an average.

Wilmington merchants, at a meeting Monday in the Hotel duPont, decided to open their places of business at 9.30 o'clock each morning and to close at 5.30 o'clock in the evening, beginning September 16. The Saturday closing hour will be 9 o'clock.

The officials of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Co. have had two of their employees sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs of Cecil county, in order that they may have authority to quell disorder or arrest suspicious characters on the company's property.

Lewes fishermen are making good catches of fine croakers, the large size ones bringing 60 cents a dozen. Lobsters are also plentiful, but the cushion crabs, which have always been so plentiful there, are scarce. Fishermen say many were killed by the severe winter.

Clarence A. Short, professor of mathematics and engineering at Delaware College, has received orders from the War Department to report for military service within ten days at Camp Meade, Md. He will have the rank of major in the adjutant-general's department.

The will of the late Caleb Sipple Pennewill, of Dover, probated Tuesday, shows an estate valued $100,000. Bequests of $500 and $300 are made to relatives and charitable organizations and the balance of the estate is left to the widow and daughter, Mrs. Beulah Lewis, of Harrington.

Judge Henry C. Conrad, acting chairman of the State Portrait Commission, has had hung in the State House at Dover a large portrait of Martin W. Bates, one-time United States Senator, donated by his great-grandson, Major Daniel M. Bates, connected with the War Department at Washington.

Archie C. Jones, manager of Andrew Marvel's poultry farm, on the Laurel road near Georgetown, has a young Plymouth Rock hen which has made a record for herself. She was hatched the first week in last February and on Thursday, August 15, she hatched out a brood of eleven chicks from her own eggs.

Members of the Service Citizens of Delaware, organized sometime ago to improve the social conditions in the State, were informed at a meeting in Wilmington on Tuesday that Pierre S. duPont, president of the duPont Powder Company, had set aside securities to the value of $1,500,000, the income of which will be devoted to their work for a period of four years. This will give the organization $90,000 annually.

Military authorities are seeking clews to the identity of two soldiers who discarded their uniforms in a woods near Newark last Friday, after they had purchased civilian clothes from a local storekeeper. The men wore overseas caps and are alleged to have left a troop train bound north. Residents who spoke to the men claim they were from the South.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Julia Holten, of near town, is visiting relatives at Seaford.

Lieut. Ephraim P. Jolls visited his parents here part of last week.

Mrs. J. B. Cleaver has Miss Gertrude Ward, of Philadelphia, for a guest.

Mr. J. C. Hynson, of Pennsgrove, N. J., spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Frances Armstrong, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Gladys Manlove.

Misses Orah Spry and Ruby Whitlock were Sunday guests at Camp Dix, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price are spending this week at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Miss Elsie Jones spent the week-end with Mrs. A. Fogel at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Frank G. Leser, of Camp Dix, N. J., visited his wife here part of this week.

Mr. Fred Crouch spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John S. Crouch.

Major Rupert M. Burstan has cabled his parents of his safe arrival in France.

Mrs. George S. Richards is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Crossland, at Claymont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Foard have returned home, after a stay at Eaglesmere, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lees, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Mary Droll and daughters.

Miss Mary C. Ford, of near Cayots, Md., is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary B. Hynson.

Master Ralph T Hynson is spending this week with his cousin, Nelson Ford, on the Manor.

Mrs. Anna Blackiston, of Wilmington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John B. Price.

Mr. James Walker, of Camp Dix, N. J., spent several days last week with his mother here.

Mrs. Julian H. Foard is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Carl Harrington, of Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Frederick Zegher and daughter, of Philadelphia have been guests of Mrs. J. B. Cleaver.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson is spending several weeks with her husband, Dr. G. B. Pearson, in Elkton.

Mrs. W. W. Freeman visited her daughter, Mrs. Milton Lang, in Wilmington, last week.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mr. Joseph Comegys, of Moylan, Pa., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mrs. James E. Walls and little son have returned to their home here after a visit at Oak Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock had for a week-end guest Mrs. Agnes Massey, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones spent Sunday with their son, Mr. Victor H. Jones and wife, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richard S. Rodney and little daughter, of New Castle, were guest of Mrs. E. C. Green last week.

Rev. F. H. Moore has returned to the Manse after a month's vacation and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

Mrs James. Dougherty and little daughter Jeanne, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Mrs. Stephen H. Foley and Miss Florence R. Ford, of Bohemia Manor, spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. J. C. Hynson

Mrs. Frank M. Richards and Miss Madeline Penington left Tuesday for New York City, where Mr. Richards is now located.

Mrs. Howard Beck and daughter Miss Blanche Beck, of Wilmington, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Mrs. E. Willits Pharo and son, of Haddonfield, N. J., are spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pharo, near town.

Mrs. Harry M. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting Mrs. G. W. Lockwood, has gone to Philadelphia to visit friends.

Mrs. John Crossland and Mr. J. Ringgold Richards, of near Claymont, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Griffith and little son, of Philadelphia, have returned home, after a visit with Mr. Robert A. Cochran and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls and daughter Alice, and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McWhorter and daughter, Miss Helen, spent Sunday and Monday at Rehoboth.

Mrs. Crew, of Chestertown, Md., and granddaughter, Miss Crew, of Kennedyville, Md., have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Melvin, on Cochran street.

WILL BE WAR HOSPITAL

An important and patriotic announcement, of especial enterest to the people of Delaware, has just been made in New York City by Alfred I. duPont, The text of that announcement is that Mr. duPont's Grand Central Palace, the greatest exhibition building in the world, which for several months has been under the control of Mr. duPont is to be turned over by him to the United States Govetnment for their use as a war hospital. It is said that the Grand Central Palace will become the largest and finest war hospital in existence.

One must imagine the enormity of the building, by realizing that its twelve floors contain more than 5,000,000 square feet of floor space and all will be refitted for hospital purposes. It is understood that Mr. duPont is leasing the building to the government at less than it cost him to obtain it.

Furthermore, Mr. duPont said, that the building, after the war, will come right back to him, and that by 1920 the the Grand Central Palace, with the war at an end, will be the headquarters of what he calls, the "Commerical Union of Nations", and that a great exhibit will be held by the Allied Industries Corporation, of which he is the head. This fair will be somewhat on the Leipsic Expositions, and will be world-wide and attract a big number of foreign buyers to New York.

Of courses Mr. duPont's patriotic move in turning over the Grand Central Palace to the Government now, puts a stop to the plans for this big commercial exposition, but at the end of the war, the arrangement will at once be put into effect, and make of the Grand Central Palace a world-mart, and a big boost for the United States trade.

A CURIOUS INSCRIPTION

Taken from an old church in England in the fourteenth century, and copied by the Rev. P. L. Donaghay, during his vacation from an old parish in the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

"When to the HOUSE OF GOD ye
come a prayer in secret say:
On bended knee His grace implore for
thus 'tis meet to pray.

Leave at the door your weekly cares—
God loves the pure in heart;
To those who wholly look to HIM, He
will true grace impart.

Aloud, but humbly answer make, as
COMMON PRAYER directs;
He who sits silent or asleep, the way of
life neglects.

In standing posture give your alms,
and standing sing God's praise;
Be not afraid to lift your voice, the
gladsome hymns to raise.

Bow at the HOLY NAME which God
in our poor nature bore,
And silently HIS blessing ask, ere that
ye seek the door.

Talk not to neighbor or to friend—step
softly, bare thy head—
For holy is the very ground on which
thy footsteps tread.

Thus ever use the HOUSE OF GOD in
prayer and joyful praise:
He best will pass the coming week who
these few rules obeys.

OBITUARY

GEORGE N. DICKINSON

After a lingering illness George N. Dickinson died at his home on Crawford street, at 1.30 o'clock last Saturday morning, aged 57 years. Brights disease was the cause of his death.

He leaves a wife, father and two brothers to mourn his untimely death.

Funeral services were held at his late home Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock and interment was made in Forest cemetery.

MRS. LILLIAN B. LORE

One of the saddest deaths to occur in this community for many years was that of Mrs. Lillian B. Lore, wife of William D. Lore, who died at her home near Mt. Pleasant, Sunday evening, leaving a devoted husband and four small children.

Mrs. Lore's death resulted from her taking bicholride tablets in mistake for headache tablets about two weeks previous to her death. The deceased was aged 27 years.

The funeral services were held at her late home Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock and interment was made in Bethel Cemetery.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, September 1st, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon by the Pastor.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Northrup has returned from his vacation and would like to meet all his people at the church services on Sunday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Official Board will be held on Friday evening, September 6th.

LOST—A gold watch chain and cross. Reward offered. Leave at The Transcript office.

WHEAT FERTILIZERS

Frequently Cause Poor Yields on Delaware Soil

NO RULE CAN BE LAID OUT

The lack of proper fertilization is often the cause of poor yields of wheat on Delaware soils. While the first consideration is the thorough preparation of the soil through crop rotation and good tillage, certain applications of plant food are necessary on most farms to secure the best yields of grain. The use of legume crops and manure in the rotation lessens the demand for fertilizers carrying a large per cent. of nitrogen.

The kind and amount of fertilizers that may be used with the greatest profit will depend on the previous cropping of the land and its natural fertility. No rule can be laid down as to what fertilizer formula is best for wheat on all farms. However, there are some general principles which apply to the fertilizer requirement of wheat. On Delaware soils wheat responds readily to a liberal use of phosphoric acid. Experiments at this Station show that phosphoric acid when used alone, produces a greater increase in the yield of wheat than either nitrogen or potash used singly, indicating that the soil is deficient in phosphoric acid.

This does not mean that nitrogen and potash are not necessary for the best results. It is only when the three, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are supplied in the proper amounts, either by the soil or by the grower that the maximum yield will be secured. On poor soils it will be necessary to supply all three elements of plant food. Where the land has been carefully rotated with legumes, or where a legume such as cowpeas precedes the wheat crop only phosphoric acid and potash are greatly needed. If the soil has not been kept in a good state of fertility by rotation, the liberal use of nitrogen will pay. On farms where fair to liberal amounts of stable manure are used on sod for corn, and wheat is to follow, phosphoric acid alone is sufficient if seeded early. Late seeded wheat should always have more nitrogen in order for it to make enough growth in the fall to pass the winter in good condition. If cowpeas are turned under phosphoric acid alone will probably give the best returns.

Where it is possible to plow land for wheat early, or to follow some early maturing crop such as factory peas or early potatoes, less nitrogen is necessary in the fertilizer as the fallowing of a soil well supplied with organic matter through several weeks tends to make available the soil nitrogen. It is well to apply 200 to 300 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre under such conditions. If manure is available for the wheat land spread it on the surface of the plowed ground and disk it in. This should be supplemented at time of seeding by 250 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. Wheat following tomatoes requires little fertilizer except 200 to 300 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. Tomato land should be seeded as early as possible after the tomatoes are removed. If wheat follows wheat or oats, 300 to 400 lbs. of a fertilizer carrying from 2 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid is recommended. It will not pay to use potash at present prices in the fertilizer unless conditions are such as to permit seeding at the proper time on soil thoroughly well-drained and especially adapted to wheat growing. The effectiveness of fertilizers is governed to a considerable extent by the time of seeding. Likewise, wheat may be seeded much later if the proper kind and amount of plant food is used. Where it is planned to top-dress the wheat with nitrate of soda in the spring it is quite necessary that the crop be well fertilized with phosphoric acid in the fall.

A. E. GRANTHAM, Agronomist,
Dela. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Praises Our Red Cross

August 21, 1918.

Middletown Branch,
American Red Cross.

It is with the deepest pleasure that I write to congratulate you upon the beautiful work your Surgical Department is sending to Headquarters.

The hundred pads and the 5-yard rolls received this morning are pronounced by the Inspectors to be "PERFECT." This is very high praise, for as you know the standards of the Delaware Chapter are high.

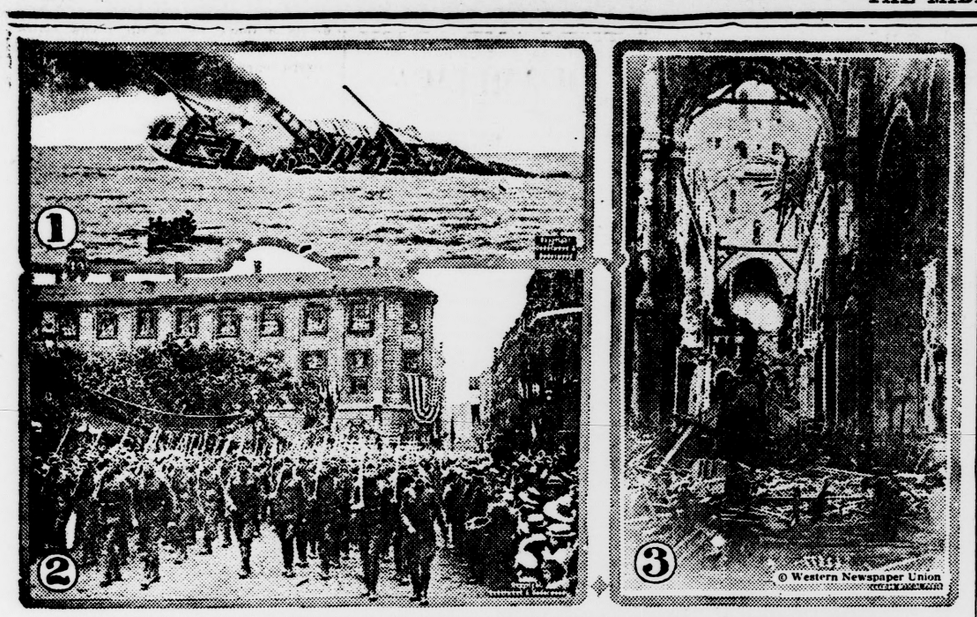
Let me know if there is any way in which we can be of assistance. We surely appreciate the care, time, and patience you are devoting to your work. It is a real pleasure to congratulate you upon your splendid output.

Yours truly,
HANNAH E. PORTER,
Director of the Woman's Bureau.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we wish to express our thanks to the neighbors and friends also the members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge who were so kind to us during the illness and death of my husband George N. Dickinson.

WIFE AND FAMILY.



1—Remarkable photograph showing the last plunge of a torpedoed steamship. 2—American troops at the dedication of the new Wilson bridge at Lyons, France. 3—Ruins of the beautiful Albert cathedral which the Huns have been using as a site for their guns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Advances of Allies Threaten the Whole German Line From Ypres to Reims.

FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY

Fall of Noyon Made Certain by Victories of Humbert and Mangin—Haig's Forces Give Huns Several Hard Blows North of the Somme.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Blow after blow was delivered at the Germans last week along the 120-mile front between Soissons and Ypres, and with each blow their resistance grew weaker and their definite retirement in Picardy more certain. At no point did the allies gain any great expanse of territory, but everywhere they struck they gained ground that was of vital importance to the defensive system of the Huns. When the week closed it appeared likely that the enemy must withdraw from the entire Picardy salient and that he probably would be forced back to the Chemin des Dames before long. Marshal Foch was not only "picking the pockets" of the Hun, but he was turning them inside out. More than that, he was forcing the Germans to fight where and when he chose instead of awaiting their attacks in sectors of their selection. Thus he made it almost impossible for them to reorganize their battered divisions and prepare for a counter-stroke that might be effective.

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The severest blow sustained by the enemy during the week was the capture of Lassigny, one of the key points of his defensive line. The town, which has long been but a mass of ruins, was taken by General Humbert's French army Wednesday. In the same attack Chiry-Ourscamp was entered, Orval wood was taken with the grenade and bayonet and the plateau that dominated the valley of the Divette was occupied. During the succeeding night Humbert's men drove forward between the Matz and the Oise until they had reached the Ailette.

Humbert's troops occupied the height of Plemont on Thursday and then captured Thiescourt, thus completing the conquest of the hills comprising the Thiescourt massif.

This, in the opinion of competent observers, made certain the early fall of Noyon. To make assurance doubly sure, General Mangin with another French army was steadily forcing his way up the left bank of the Oise, not only helping to surround Noyon but endangering the German lines north of the Vesle. In this Oise-Aisne triangle the Huns were retiring rather rapidly and General Mangin took many thousands of prisoners. At some points, however, notably Vezaponin, they brought up re-enforcements and counter-attacked heavily, with no result except to increase their own losses. Earlier in the week Mangin's troops had won a brilliant victory in that neighborhood, in the Vessens valley, overcoming very heavy gas attacks of the Huns. Still nearer Soissons, on the extreme right of this battle front, the French took Laval and reached advantageous positions on the plateau north of the Aisne.

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On Wednesday General Byng with a British army hit the Huns with one of his sudden blows, attacking on a ten-mile front north of the Ancre facing Bapaume and driving the enemy back in disorder for several miles. Starting at dawn in a heavy fog, the British took Von Below's troops completely by surprise and before the day closed they had captured villages, guns and prisoners in large numbers and had inflicted heavy casualties. Close behind a sweeping barrage the tanks and then the infantry rushed forward until they were almost within reach of Bapaume. The Germans put up stout resistance at some places, especially Courcelles, but the tanks rolled over them remorselessly. Meanwhile the "whippets" tore about the field, cleaning out the numerous machine gun nests. The prisoners were in good condition, but seemed very glad to be captured.

Next day Marshal Haig delivered another blow, this time immediately south of the scene of Byng's success, between the Ancre and the Somme. Satisfactory progress was made there also.

On Thursday Haig let loose a third attack, in the Albert sector extending south to Bray. The town of Albert was taken and the British rushed forward for a gain of several miles despite desperate resistance by the enemy.

Meanwhile the Germans were slowly getting out of the salient between Ypres and La Bassee under steady pressure by the British. The fighting here was continuous and sharp for the Huns did not wish to be hurried, but when they moved too slowly they were prodded with vicious attacks, as north of Bailleul and near Merville.

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News from the Americans chiefly concerned those holding the center of the Vesle river line. These men made no especial efforts to advance, but successfully held on to all their positions, despite the great activity of the enemy artillery. Their aviators did much excellent work during the week, especially in the line of bombing. This seems destined to be their particular duty, and it will prove to be of utmost importance. The arrival at the front of American-made planes caused great rejoicing in the army.

In the Woevre the Americans, by quick work with rifle and grenade, frustrated attempts to raid their trenches.

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All of the Japanese troops for the Siberian expedition have been landed at Vladivostok, and more of the American contingent have arrived there. Despite rumors to the contrary, these two nations and China are operating there in complete harmony and their forces are getting into action at once to assist the Czecho-Slovaks and to maintain control over the trans-Siberian railway. The enemy, opposing the Czechs in eastern Siberia, made up of soviet troops and Teuton war prisoners, has a strength of 40,000 men with 70 big guns and 200 machine guns. In trans-Baikalia, also, the Czechs are fighting against heavy odds and haste is needed to secure Irkutsk and western Siberia. In Russia the Czecho-Slovaks captured Shadrinski, an important railway junction east of the Ural mountains and between Ekaterinburg and Kurgan.

No definite news came from Archangel and the Murman coast, though German dispatches asserted the allies had withdrawn beyond range of the bolsheviki artillery.

Petrograd has been the scene of bloody battles between Lettish guards and rioters who demanded food. Hundreds were killed and wounded, and finally martial law was proclaimed. In Moscow there is a veritable reign of terror and several hundred of the 15,000 officers arrested have been shot.

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Scarcity of rice caused serious riots in Japan, the trouble spreading to many parts of the empire. The government took forceful action to stop the disorders and also bought up all the rice in storage to be sold to the people at reasonable prices. The outbreaks were due to the taking over by the war department of large stores of provisions for the Siberian expedition and to the hoarding of stocks and inflation of prices by the rice growers and speculators.

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The submarines operating off the Atlantic coast have turned their attention mainly to the fishing fleets on the Grand banks and have destroyed a number of trawlers. One of the latter was captured, fitted out with two guns and a German crew and sent out as a raider. It sank several fishing vessels, but the navy put a large number of swift craft on its trail and it was predicted that its career would be brief. It is believed there are three submarines in American waters, and a number of steamships have reported battles with them.

The navy department announced that the American steamer Montanan, used as an army supply ship, was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters with the probable loss of three members of the civilian crew and two members of the naval armed guard.

Losses of allied and neutral merchant shipping during July aggregated 313,011 gross tons, an increase over the month of June but a big decrease from the losses of July, 1917. There is nothing in the shipping situation to change the opinion that the submarine campaign is a flat failure. Its outbreaks now are sporadic and more annoying than serious. Among the neutral nations that have suffered from it Spain is showing the most resentment, and last week it notified the imperial German government that Spanish tonnage having been reduced to the extreme limit, Spain will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports. At the same time, the Spanish cabinet announced Spain will continue to observe neutrality. There is a strong pro-German element in Spain, and every hint of a rupture of relations brings violent protest from the pro-German press there.

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Germany's latest peace offensive, consisting of speeches by leading men was opened by Doctor Solf, minister of colonies, who devoted himself mainly to blaming England for "starting the war" and attacking the British intention to retain the conquered German colonies. He also defended German's course in the near East, asserting that she was merely protecting the frontier peoples of Russia until they are capable of determining their own national future. The Czecho-Slovaks he denounced as "landless robber bands." The expressed determination of the allied nations to defeat the Germans on the battlefield gives Doctor Solf great pain and arouses his bitter anger.

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With troops going across the Atlantic at the rate of about 250,000 a month, with the new draft law about to be put on its passage, and with war industries well organized and ready to operate full blast, the American government is confronted with a serious shortage of labor. A million workers are needed at once and the administration intends that they shall be provided for the concerns that are making war materials, no matter what happens to private business. Nonessential industries will be called on to give up many of their men; all idlers will be put to work, and women will be used to release men for war work that women cannot do. The emergency is one that must be met, and those in authority propose to meet it in the same spirit in which they have met the need for a huge army of fighters.

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A general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the country when it was announced that the 100 I. W. W. leaders on trial in Chicago for disloyalty had been convicted. Next on the list of alleged disloyalists to be given a dose of justice are five Socialists—Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, Irwin St. John Tucker, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse. The charges against them are even more serious than were those against the "Wobblies."

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The house ways and means committee nearly completed the draft of the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill, but had still to decide between two propositions for the excess profits tax. According to Chairman Kitchin these were, first: An 8 per cent deduction in addition to the $3,000 specific exemption, with a 35 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 15 per cent; 50 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits above 20 per cent, and, second, the same exemption and deduction, with 40 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits exceeding 20 per cent.

The committee decided on a flat 10 per cent deduction as a minimum on war profits. The proportion of excess profits and war profits taxes will remain the same; that is, 90 per cent of business will fall under the war profits tax. It decided on a flat 10 per cent minimum deduction for prewar earnings in computing the war profits tax.

A provision affecting corporations with swollen profits directs that any corporation whose capital exceeds $1,000,000 shall pay a tax of at least 10 per cent of its net income as excess profits.

CROWDER CALLS 186,773 DRAFTEES

Go to Camps Between August 30 and September 6

EVERY STATE MUST RESPOND

400 Others To Go To Meade and 388 Negroes To Wrightstown, N. J.—Virginia To Supply 3,025.

Washington.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder issued four separate calls for men to constitute the first of the September drat quotas. A total of 186,773 men are summoned to the colors, of whom 146,270 will go into the general military service, 40,500 into limited service and three as military intelligence photographers.

A total of 1,288 men will go from Maryland under these calls and 3,025 from Virginia. The first Maryland quota of 400 men will entrain on September 3 and will proceed to Camp Meade. These are white men and will go into general military service.

The second Maryland quota of 388 colored men will entrain on September for Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J., and the third quota of 500 white men for limited service will entrain on September 3 for Camp Humphries, Accotink, Va.

Virginia's first quota of 2,500 men for general military service will entrain on September 3 for Camp Lee, her second quota of 25 colored men for general service will entrain on September 1 for Comp Lee and her third quota of 500 men will entrain on September 3 for Camp Humphreys, Accotink, Va.

The calls for other nearby states, with the camps to which the men are to be sent, follow:

General Military Service—White: Entrainment September 3 to September 6:

Delaware—100, to Camp Meade, Md.
District of Columbia—500, to Camp Lee, Va.
New Jersey—4,000 to Camp Humphreys, Va.
Pennsylvania—1,500, to Camp Meade.
Virginia—2,500, to Camp Lee.
West Virginia—5,000, to Camp Lee.

General Military Service (colored)—Entrainment September 1, 1918:

Delaware—18, to Camp Dix, N. J.
New Jersey—97, to Camp Dix.
Pennsylvania—749, to Camp Sherman.
Virginia—25, to Camp Lee.
West Virginia—99, to Camp Custer.

Limited Service (white)—Entrainment September 3-6:

Delaware—200, to Camp Dix.
District of Columbia—100, to Camp Humphries.
Maryland—500, to Camp Humphries.
New Jersey—1,600, to Camp Dix.
Pennsylvania—3,200, to Camp Dix; 50[illegible], to Camp Sherman.
Virginia—500, to Camp Humphries.
West Virginia—400, to Camp Humphries.

FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO BIBLE.

Best Preparation For Soldiers, French Marshal Writes.

New York.—"The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and faith," writes Marshal Foch in a letter to the American Bible Society, in appreciation of nearly 250,000 copies of the Scriptures distributed among soldiers abroad. The society is also supplying thousands of copies every week to men in the embarkation camps just before they go to the other side.

AVIATORS FALL 400 FEET.

Lieutenant Topping Killed; Student Flyer Hurt.

Memphis, Tenn.—Lieutenant Samuel H. Topping, of Binghamton, N. Y., was fatally injured and Joseph D. Carey, student aviator, sustained a broken leg at Park Field when their airplane went into a tail spin and fell 400 feet. Lieutenant Topping died an hour later. The accident is attributed to engine trouble.

LODGE MADE FLOOR LEADER.

Republicans Unanimously Choose Massachusetts Senator.

Washington.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, senior Republican in point of service and ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was elected unanimously floor leader by Republians of the Senate in conference to succeed the late Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

MOVIES IN ESSENTIAL CLASS.

All Branches Of Industry So Placed By War Board.

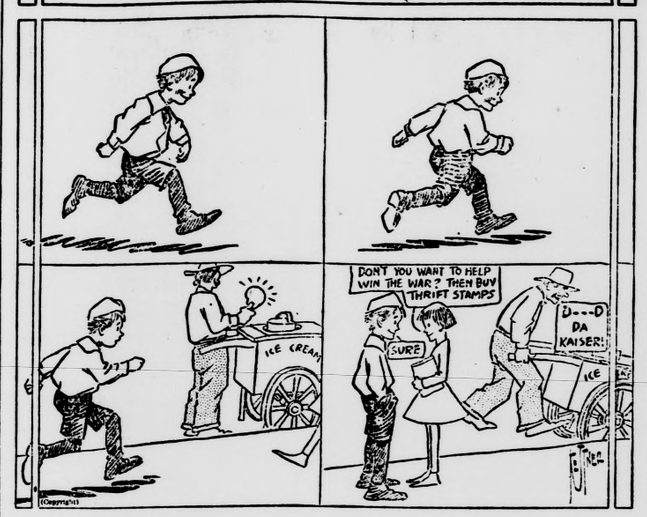
Washington.—The motion picture industry in all its branches has been recognized as an essential industry by the War Industries Board. Chairman Baruch announced that this action had been taken in line with Provost Marshal General Crowder's ruling under the work-or-fight regulation that the industry afforded useful occupation.

HOOVER BACK HOME.

Refuses To Make Statement—Will Issue One Later.

An Atlantic Port.—Herbert S. Hoover, head of the United States Food Administration, arrived here aboard a British liner on which were 1,200 passengers. Accompanying him were his secretary, Louis Strauss; Dr. Alexander Taylor and Alexander Smith. Hoover had nothing to say when he landed, but said a statement would be issued later from the offices of the United States Grain Corporation.

Little Miss Thrift



1,500,000 MEN NOW IN FRANCE

March Repeats 4,000,000 Americans Can Win Next Year.

CITES CASES OF CAPTURE

Chief of Staff General March Calls Stories of Great Unpublished Losses False—Casualties Not Held Back.

Washington.—Announcing that to date more than 1,500,000 American soldiers have embarked for foreign shores, General March, chief of staff, reiterated his firm belief that the presence of 4,000,000 troops of the United States in France by next summer would enable the Allies to carry out any campaign they may adopt for the defeat of Germany and the end of the war. Such declarations, General March said, were founded upon cold-blooded study of the respective man-power of all the Allies and the enemy in June, 1919 and "are not issued as spread-eagle statements."

General March impressed the newspaper men who met him in conference with the absolute confidence American officers have in their men as a result of the initial tests on the battle fields of France. He intimated that the somewhat sensational prediction which he had made was based as much upon these soldierly qualities as in the numerical superiority which the War Department plans to give the Allied command by mid-summer of next year.

"The American soldier deserves the confidence of the American people," said General March. "On every occasion so far where he has been tested he had absolutely delivered the goods.

"My confidence in them is inspired and developed by serving with them and beside them in battle. I have ordered back from France certain men who have won distinction over there to give them increased rank in the divisions organizing at home. These men talk the same language I do. You do not find any lack of confidence on the front in France among the American forces.

"These officers are now telling me interesting things which have not yet come over in official reports. One officer reported specifically that in one engagement of the First American Division they captured 88 German guns and brought them in at the rear of our trucks. On the same occasion they took 3,500 prisoners.

"Another officer reported that the second division, which he was with, captured 10 complete German batteries which they brought in and presented to General Pershing."

Discussing the changes on the western front, General March said the French operating in the Noyon sector have now advanced across the plateau overlooking that important base until they have reached the Oise, and have progressed northeast to the Ailette. The enemy has been pushed out of Carlepont forest, south of Noyon, and behind the Oise.

Recent events, General March said, emphasize that "the fine work of the French has been duplicated on the British front."

Members of the Senate Military Committee were assured by General March that stories of great unpublished American casualties overseas are wholly false and that all casualties among the Expeditionary Forces are given to the public as promptly as the cables can transmit them.

TEN NEW SHIPS LAST WEEK.

51,700 Deadweight Tonnage Added To U. S. Merchant Marine.

Washington.—Ten ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 51,700 were added to the American merchant marine in the week ending August 15, the Shipping Board announced. Seven of the ships were steel and three wood. Eight steel vessels and two wooden ships, a total tonnage of 53,850, were launched during the week.

NEBRASKAN HEADS G. A. R.

Virginian Chosen Junior Vico-Commander In Chief.

Portland, Ore.—C. E. Adams, of Omaha, Neb., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the coming year. The election of Mr. Adams was made unanimous. J. G. Chambers, of Portland, Ore., was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief. Other officers elected were: Charles H. Haber, of Virginia, junior vice commander-in-chief.

PEACE TERMS MUST BE FORCED

Lodge Submits Price He Would Exact of Huns.

"IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM"

Hails Manpower Bill As Means To Victory—Insists Enemy Must Restore Alsace-Lorraine To France.

Washington.—Hailing the new Manpower bill as the weapon with which America will win a complete and final victory over Germany, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, outlined to the Senate the "irreducible minimum" which the Allies should agree to in making peace.

The essential conditions of a complete, secure and lasting peace, as Lodge outlined them, are:

Restoration of Belgium.

Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not from sentimental reasons alone, but to deprive Germany of the coal and iron of Lorraine.

Restoration of Italia Irredenta, including Trieste to Italy.

Re-establishment of Serbia and Roumania as independent states.

Security for Greece.

Establishment of the Jugo-Slavs and Czecho-Slavs as independent peoples.

Independence for Poland.

Restoration to Russia of provinces taken from her by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Relinquishment of Constantinople by the Turks and establishment of the Dardanelles as a free international waterway.

Elimination of Turkish influence from Palestine.

"Such a victory," Lodge said, "must be won inside, not outside the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory, and can be so won nowhere else."

The Manpower bill is the means to this end, Lodge said.

Lodge warned that because Germany now sees herself beaten, with the Allies firmly in control of the offensive and American troops pouring in daily, a new peace drive may be expected. Because America must face this peace drive in the next few months, Lodge declared it of the utmost importance to know the sort of peace we are fighting for.

BOMB RAILROAD YARDS.

Pershing Announces Successful Raid Over Conflans.

Washington. — Another successful bombing of railroad yards at Conflans by American aviators without the loss of a machine is announced in General Pershing's communique for Friday. It says also that an American outpost on the Aisne, between Fismes and Bazoches, having been driven back by a small local action, later reoccupied its position.

SUGAR RULES WILL STAND.

No Further Restriction Is Necessary, Hoover Declares.

Washington.—No additional restrictions on the use of sugar by householders and the public generally will be necessary, Food Administrator Hoover announced. He said there is plenty of sugar to care for domestic and Allied wants, provided the present conservation measures of two pounds a person monthy are continued.

GERMANS READY FOR BIG SHOVE.

Reported To Be Building Forts 90 Miles East of Bapaume.

London.—The Germans evidently expect to be pressed back to the Meuse, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, as they are fortifying positions along that river in Belgium. The Germans are digging extensive trenches between Dinant and Givet. Thousands of prisoners and Belgium civilians are being used in the work.

WOMEN TO DRIVE AMBULANCES.

300 Will Be Sent Overseas In The Next Six Months.

Washington.—Women motor drivers for overseas service to the number of 300 will be sent to France during the next six months by the American Red Cross. Volunteers will be selected from the Red Cross Motors Corps maintained in several cities, it was announced, and women selected must be 25 years or over, physically fit, and capable of acting as motor messengers, ambulance or camion drivers.

ALLIED SPIRIT IS STEADFAST

America's Mighty Effort the Deciding Factor.

ALL EUROPE IS IMPRESSED

Victories Of The Last Four Weeks Would Not Have Been Possible Except For The American Divisions.

New York.—Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, arrived here after a 10-week stay in England and France firm "in the conviction," as he expressed it, "that never was the spirit of the Allied nations more steadfast or more resolute than at present."

America's mighty effort in sending more than a million men to France was the deciding factor not only in strengthening the morale of the Allies, but in bringing victory on the Western front, Sir Robert said.

"It is beyond question that the victories of the last four weeks would not have been possible except for the American divisions who have taken their place in the battle line," he continued.

"I have seen many thousands of American troops on board ship and in camps I visited. It is impossible to overestimate the increased confidence with which the arrival of these mighty armies has inspired the Allied nations.

"All Europe is impressed by their splendid physique, their resourcefulness and adaptability, the remarkable rapidity and thoroughness with which they have acquired necessary training, and, finally, the magnificent fighting qualities they have displayed in every battle in which they have been tested.

"There is most effective and harmonious co-operation between the armies of the United States, Great Britain and France. From Sir David Beatty as well as from Admiral Sims and Admiral Rodman I know that this is equally true of the British and American Navies."

The future peace of the world rests largely upon the unity of purpose and action between the democracies of the United States and Great Britain, the Premier said.

U. S. AIR PLANS CALLED FAILURE

Some Praise, Coupled With Blame, By Subcommittee.

Washington.—Structure upon failures, disappointments and delays in the American aircraft program are coupled with praise for what now has been accomplished, and a statement that quantity production soon may be expected in a long report submitted by the Senate Military Subcommittee on its aircraft investigation.

While commenting favorably upon reorganization already effected, the committee strongly urges one-man control through the creation of a new department of aviation headed by a cabinet member.

Waste of millions of dollars, faulty executive organization, improper location of training fields, employment of inexperienced inspectors and favoritism to contractors are among the faults charged to the old organization by the committee.

HOUSE PASSES NEW DRAFT BILL.

Approves Measure As Originally Drawn By War Department.

Washington.—The Man-Power bill extending the selective draft to all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years was passed by the House, with only minor changes in the original draft of the War Department.

The final vote was preceded by three days' debate, during which the chief contention was amendment to defer the calling of youths from 18 to 20 years until older men had been summoned.

The Senate plans to substitute the House bill for the measure favorably reported by the Military Committee of that body and thus expedite its final enactment.

Congressional leaders hope to send the measure to the President by the latter part of this week.

DRAFT CLOSES HOSPITAL.

Building Left Without Man To Run Electric Plant.

London.—A hospital for convalescent soldiers has been closed because the electrician has been drafted and nobody else understands the lighting plant. The house was loaned by a naval officer so long as the man in charge was not called.

TRIBUTE PAID FIGHTERS.

Senate Adopts Resolution Of Gratitude To Army And Navy.

Washington.—Gratitude of Congress to men in the army and navy for their efforts in the war is expressed in a resolution by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, adopted by the Senate. As a special tribute to the men who have died for their country the Senators, in voting, remained standing for one minute.

ASKS CUT IN CANDY EATING.

Bay State Food Administrator Appeals To Phone Girls.

Boston.—The "hello girls" of Massachusetts are eating 30 tons, 60,000 pounds, of candy a month, according to an estimate in an appeal for more saving of sugar made by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator. Most of the candy eaten is chocolate. Appeal is also made to young men to buy less for their best girls and keep the sizes of the boxes to a pound or under.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE TO BLAME

Mexican Statesman Tells of Conditions Causing Misunderstanding Between His Country and America.

Luis Cabrera, formerly minister of finance of Mexico, just returned from a 25,000-mile tour of South America, whither he went last December to attend a proposed conference of Latin-American neutral nations at Buenos Aires, which was never held, declared at New York that his trip would, in an indirect way, contribute to a better understanding and more cordial relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Cabrera said he regretted the conditions that contributed to misunderstandings between the Mexican and American people. He laid them largely to foreign intrigue. The Zimmermann note he denounced as "a most stupid piece of diplomacy," which created amusement rather than rancor in Mexico.

The output of oil in Mexico in 1913 was estimated by Cabrera to have been 6,447,000 tons. Prior to President Carranza's administration the operators, he said, did not pay a cent in the form of revenue on any raw materials exported, and this exemption applied also to copper, tin, zinc, lead and hemp.

Millions of dollars, he said, was thus lost to the government and the people were in poverty. Since the big corporations have been assessed the Carranza government has been able to build numerous schools and roads.

Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 31st 1918

Phrenological.

An odd reminder, says the Independent, of the days when phrenology was popular as a means of "reading character," with a sly dig at the tendency of its professors to give complimentary explanations of the "bumps," is found in a letter from Elizabeth Barrett Browning advertised for sale in a London bookseller's catalogue. It reads in part: "Do you believe in phrenology? Did you ever consult a phrenological oracle? and did it answer, 'My son, thou art invincible?'"

Early-Day Buttons.

The ancients lacked buttons—one wonders, indeed, how they got along without them, but evidently they possessed studs of modern pattern, such as those with which we fasten our cuffs and collars. And, in truth, they did even have a kind of button (though not sewn on), which fastened garments with a pin and hook exactly in the way our brooches and clasp pins operate.—Exchange.

Some Shade in All Lives.

Persons who foolishly conclude that life is all sunshine and roses will when they least expect it, be rudely awakened from this pleasant dream. Each one of us has a certain work to do, certain cares and responsibilities to contend with, and if we think that the Fates are going to spare us from anything that savors of trial or anxiety a gigantic surprise is in store for us.

Showing Value of Fertilization.

The value of fertilization is shown by some results obtained by the Ohio experiment station. There was secured from the fertilized soil an average yield per acre of 61 bushels of corn, 23½ bushels of wheat and 3,926 pounds of clover hay. Unfertilized land adjoining has yielded 46½ bushels of corn, 11 bushels of wheat and 2,517 pounds of hay per acre.

Gulls in the Hencoop.

A curious custom of the Newfoundland fishermen is that of keeping seagulls of a large species as domestic fowls. They capture the young while they are nestlings, and rear them on fish, confining them in pens. Their eggs are eaten, and, for lack of a turkey or goose for Christmas, the fisherman is satisfied with a selection from his coop of fattened gulls.

Knew All About It.

Inspector in Elementary Naval Class, Boston, U. S. A.—Now, will one of you young gentlemen tell me what a binnacle is?

Freshwater Student From Chicago, U. S. A.—A binnacle is a little shell fish that attaches itself to a ship below the water line.—Christian Science Monitor.

Australia's Artesian Basin.

The artesian basin of Australia measures 569,000 square miles in extent, and is said to be the largest known in the world, comprising 876,000 square miles in Queensland, 90,000 in South Australia, 83,000 in New South Wales and 20,000 in the northern territory.

Frightful Dream.

Tillie Clinger says the reason she is quitting her present boarding house is because she dreamed last night she was married to a cannibal, and when she waked up a horrid little bug was eating on her.—Dallas News.

To Remove Rusty Screws.

Apply a red-hot iron to the head of a rusty screw and hold till the iron cools a trifle. Immediately after removing the iron use the screw driver and the screw will turn easily.

Letters.

It is estimated that about two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

Substitute That Shines.

"These Welsh rabbits," said the man who was trying one for the first time, "ain't bad substitutes for the real thing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Muscles of a Bird's Wings.

It is estimated that the muscles of a bird's wing are 20 times more powerful, proportionately speaking, than those of a man's arm.

Cheerful Conservation.

Be cheerful. Mental depression checks digestion. Poor digestion wastes food. Cheerfulness is conservation.

Optimistic View.

There is more happiness in retirement than in ruling an empire.

SEPTEMBER
2,3,4,5,6
DAY AND NIGHT — DAY AND NIGHT
New Exhibition Grounds
ELSMERE, DEL.
THE DELAWARE STATE FAIR
Presenting Authoritive Demonstration on
Food Conservation, Grange aud Produce Exhibits.
Supplementing the Usual Program of
Splendid Speed Events, Various Displays, Amusements, &c.
Which Have Made the State Fair Famous
Trolley Cars Direct to the New Grounds at Elsmere every Few Minutes.
S. H. WILSON, Jr., Secretary
Wilmington, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot or tract of land situate in New Castle Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of the New Castle Branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at the distance of six hundred feet southwesterly from Buttonwood Avenue, thence southeasterly by line of land now or late of James Gregg four hundred and ten feet to a corner, thence southwesterly and parallel with said Railroad to the northeasterly side of the road leading from the State Road to the old Mansion, thence by said side of the said road to the said southeasterly side of said Railroad, and thence thereby northeasterly to the place of beginning. Containing within said bounds four and one-half acres more or less. Together with the use of the said road in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary C. G. Bayard, Administratrix of John J. Gould, deceased mortgagor, and Mary C. G. Bayard, late Mary C. Gould, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 15th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two story brick dwelling thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Scott Street at the distance of one hundred feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Delaware Avenue; thence southeasterly parallel with Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to a corner; thence northeasterly and parallel with Scott Street twenty-six feet to another corner; thence northwesterly parallel with the first described line and Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid side of Scott Street, and thence thereby southwesterly twenty-six feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur G. Heinel and Amelia C. Heinel, his wife, Mortgagors and t. t. s., and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 13th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, on

SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1918,
at 10 o'clohk, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware with a frame dwelling house thereon erected bounded and described as follows towit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of B. street at the distance of one hundred and twenty one feet and six inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Claymont street thence Southerly parallel with Claymont street One hundred feet to a corner thence Easterly parallel with B. street to the Northwesterly side of land conveyed to the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company thence in a Northeasterly direction by the curved line of said Company's land to the Southerly side of B street aforesaid and thence thereby Westerly forty three feet nine inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Powell surviving mortgagor and Thomas B. Haugh, Administrator of Arthur Powell, deceased mortgagor and t. t. s. and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 15, 1918.

The Transcript $1

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON — MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD — DOVER
MILLSBORO — LAUREL

To New Depositors

"We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the new accounts opened with us, and we wish to assure you that our officers and employees will esteem it a pleasure to extend to you every courtesy and attention."

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY — $8. to $10. PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street and Tatnall. — Wilmington, Del.

New Cleaner and Presser

I have just purchased and had installed one of the most complete and up-to-date presser and cleaner on the market. This machine will help me to do considerable more work thus assuring my patrons of quicker and more satisfactory service.

A trial order will convince you of the merits of this new invention.

M. LESSIN, THE TAILOR
East Main Street — Middletown, Del

"Where is the Fire?"

IT seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the *necessary calls* and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager.
WILMINGTON. DEL.

Our August Economy Sale

School Supplies Low!

"O the prices in the cities are just awful! You can't touch anything!" This is a sample of the remarks we hear in our store every day.

Just so, and since railroad fares are up and city shopping hours cut so short, why not save time, trouble and money by dealing more at home? All the more so for the reason, as another lady remarked (we quoted her in a recent ad) "The city prices are higher than those at home for the same goods. I don't see why any one need go away to shop when we have right here in town such fine, large stores—modern, up to date, and carrying large stocks of all kinds of goods right to the minute in style, quality and all that!"

The lady added this, and she is right, for our expenses are very much less than those of the city stores, and of course we can, and do, SELL FOR LESS.

If our customers will think the thing over, we believe they will agree with us. As an illustration of what we say, we invite all parents getting ready to outfit their schooi children, to call and inspect our low prices for all the things they will need in the way of Apparel and School Supplies.

Children's Sweaters

In these hard days between ummer and Autumn. nothing is so handy for a child's wearing, as the ever ready weater. Ours is a fine new lot of Coat styles in old rose, blue, brown and garnet—sizes, 28 to 36. "Our August Economy Sale" prices range from **$1.50 to $5.50.** We once more bid our esteemed patrons call and take advantage of the saving which our prudent buying ahead of a rising market, has made possible. Numbers are doing so, and express their surprise at our BELOW—THE—MARKET PRICE! Indeed, some of them who have been visiting the cities, remark with astonishment, the fact that our prices are LOWER than the city prices!

Shoes

We hope that shoes may some day go down again, but in the meantime we are offering a fine lot of shoes of various styles and leathers at a BIG SAVING on every pair, that parents fitting out their children will appreciate. We now simply say, "Come and see for yourselves the Big Saving!

Colored Tub Dresses For School Girls

Fine plaid gingham and chambray combined, prettily trimmed with pearl buttons, belt and pockets—sizes, 2 to 17 and 18 years—many styles. For "Our August Economy Sale," **98c to $3.98.**

Stockings

Our "Black Cat" brand of fine-looking, well made, long-wearing hose you already well know. Heels, soles, and toes reinforced—all these wear points made doubly strong by extra threads woven into the fabric. For "Our Aug. Economy Sale," prices **25c, 35c, & 45c.** You will pay elsewhere for stockings not as good as these, 35c, 50c and 65c!

School Supples

We have not forgotten to lay in a large and select stock of School Supplies of all kinds, such as Tablets in a big variety, Pencils, Penholders and Pens, Erasers, School Companions, besides all the other articles the scholar will need. N. B. All these School Supplies, like our other purchases, were bought long ago, so that scholars who come early while the supply lasts, will get things for prices lower than those now asked elsewhere.

Boys' Wash Suits

A big, choice collection—Samples etc.,—all fast-color goods, well made in every respect in tasty patterns—sizes, 3 to 8 years. These are remarkable values in "Our August Economy Sale" for **$1.00 to $3.00** It will pay you to buy now your next Summer's supply, for if you wait till then you will have to pay DOUBLE for the same goods!

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue
Close to Beach, Steel pier and al. attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains
Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ford Trucks

We have in stock for immediate delivery—the Ford 1 ton Truck Chassis.

$715
Delivered To You
H. A. Burris
Middletown, Del.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at **Delaware College** begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department. Tuition free to all Delawareans. Uniforms, overcoats, and shoes furnished by the Army. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture, and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). For catalog and other information, write to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are
(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.
(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.
3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Sixth and Market Streets. — Wilmington, Del.

PATRIOTS AT HOME KEEP ARMY STRONG

Saving Sugar and Wheat Without Complaint is Every American's Duty.

Are you tired of saving food? Tired of making bread from flour you never used before, tired of going without sugar, tired of having to say, "I can't; it's against the rules of conservation?"

Yes, and there are others who are tired. The British Tommy and the French poilu are tired of four years in muddy trenches. The pitiful "army of civilians behind the lines" is tired of Hun servitude. Some of our own American boys may be growing just a trifle tired of being 3000 miles away from home with no immediate prospect of return. No one hears a murmur from across the water about the fatigue that lies heavy upon the whole allied world. They are out to win. They may drop for a moment, but there is always "the second wind" which never fails to come.

Here at home are persons who complain of being tired of their share in the war when that share is merely judicious eating. They long for peace as a time of bountiful food, as if more food in the future were the only thing for which millions of men have given their lives.

Grim, determined and uncomplaining the American soldiers and sailors go about their job. War to them is a task, an opportunity, a duty; so why complain?

The morale of this army of ours is dependent on the strength of those at home. A whisper of complaint goes far and grows louder as it resounds across the Atlantic.

Imagine the thoughts of a soldier standing knee deep in trench mud with shells bursting all around him, when he reads in a letter from America, "We are feeling the war now. We get no more than two pounds of sugar each month, and I have not seen wheat bread for weeks."

Feeling the war? Well, perhaps. But not the way the women of northern France are feeling it. The strong chain which pulls for victory must not be weakened by a single link of complaint. The rules for saving are not unreasonable. Remember there are those in this world who are really tired and are too brave to say so.

A SUGARLESS BREAKFAST

Cereal Cakes, Muffins and Peaches. Some Meal, Eh!

"Hot corn cakes and maple syrup, oatmeal with dates and cream, hot muffins and sliced peaches."

If any of these things were called to you early some morning, you would not hesitate a minute about coming to the breakfast table, would you? They all sound as if they would "hit the right spot." There is not one of them which requires the presence of the sugar bowl on the breakfast table.

Breakfast, by common consent, has come to mean a meal which lowers the sugar bowl by inches. Cereal covered with sugar; coffee with a grainy sediment in the bottom of the cup; fresh fruit with its natural flavor almost lost under the heaped-up sugar. These have been the common dishes at breakfast in the late luxurious years.

Sugar has not always been considered a breakfast necessity. Many of us can remember how surprised our grandmothers were when we heaped sugar on our corn meal mush.

"You don't need sugar on mush," they would say, remembering days when white sugar was not so plentiful. "If you must have flavor, try a little grated nutmeg. It's good."

Sugar on the breakfast table is a matter of taste, not bodily need. It adds flavor to a good many foods and spoils the natural flavor of others. It has been used more and more indiscriminately, until the American breakfast eaters have come to sugar almost everything but their eggs.

DO'S AND DONT'S TABLE

That All Patriotic Housewives Are Following.

Do not serve sugar desserts.

Do not sweeten fruit indiscriminately.

Do not hoard—buy only two pounds at a time if you are a city dweller, or five pounds if you live remote from markets.

Do not use sugar on cereals when fruit juices will do as well.

Do not put an open sugar bowl on the table.

Do not frost your cakes.

Use fruit juices for sweetening summer drinks.

Can and preserve fruits without sugar, whenever possible.

Return to the grocer any unused balance left from canning allottment.

Remember that our soldiers need sugar more than we do.

Surplus fruits and vegetables should be preserved in some manner, and canning, drying, fermentation processes are all to be encouraged. Fruit may be canned without sugar. Fruit juices may be bottled and saved for jelly making until sugar is more plentiful. Other sweeteners besides sugar may be used successfully in canning, jelly and jam making.

Knife Pickwick Handled.

There is a first-rate anecdote in Mr. J. J. Hissey's book, "Gossip of the Road," concerning the popularity of Dickens—or Pickwick. One of the two, but which one? Mr. Hissey was staying at the Angel, in Bury St. Edmunds, and was reflecting aloud on the fact that Mr. Pickwick was supposed to have stayed there, when his host indignantly exclaimed: "Supposed! This, sir, is the very inn where he stopped. I've the very carving knife that Mr. Pickwick used when he was here."—Christ

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON 2d
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During AUGUST 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING AUGUST 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves. Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world fon more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc. Phone 163.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M. DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
JULY 31, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31. FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 10th, 11th, September 14th, 28
October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN TH LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Baiance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tiliable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, ½ of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. ½ cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown, Del.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto).

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid. and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the Pouse.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor. Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary" as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunth set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To ction 15, of Article II, of The Con stitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the persiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State.
HERTEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Appoved April 9, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, ntitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution ot this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.

Larrowe's BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other diaryman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG-SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal conteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal; as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat Bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

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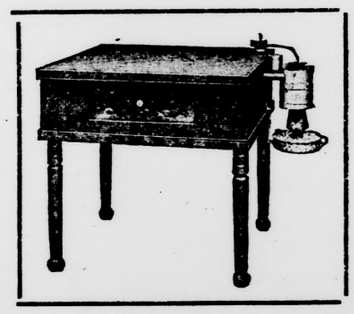

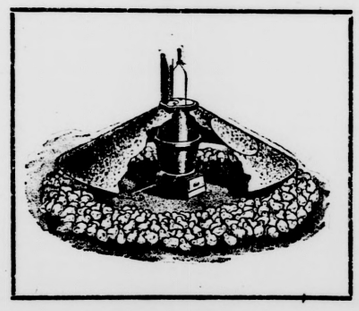

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ARMY HEALTH RATE BEST EVER KNOWN

DEATHS FROM DISEASE REMARKABLY FEW, BOTH AT HOME AND IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO NAVY HEROES ARE CITED

Rowed Through Flames to Rescue Men From Burning Spanish Steamship—Work of Children's Year is Proving Very Effective.

A health rate which as far as known has never been surpassed has been established by the American armies both here and overseas, according to reports received by Surgeon General Gorgas.

For a recent week the combined reports of the American expeditionary forces and of troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 1.9 per 1.000, less than two men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate from disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per 1,000.

This new rate is based on approximate strength of 2,500,000 men, and includes men living under abnormal conditions. The overseas' record was made while American soldiers were participating in the heavy fighting in the Marne salient, when they were compelled frequently to sleep and eat under the most primitive conditions.

That this record is truly representative of the general health of the troops is shown by the combined reports which indicate the figure of 2.8 per 1,000 as the average death rate from disease during the past two months.

An idea of the progress being made in military sanitation is gained by a comparison with the following: During the Mexican war the annual death rate from disease was 100 per 1,000. During the American Civil war the rate in 1862 was 40 per 1,000, while during 1863 the rate jumped to 60 per 1,000. The disease death rate for the Spanish-American war was 25 per 1,000. As far as available records show the lowest figure heretofore recorded was 20 per 1,000 during the Russo-Japanese war.

Two men of the American navy proved themselves heroes and won commendation from Secretary Daniels for the rescue of seven men from the burning Spanish steamship Serantes July 13 last. They are William E. King, seaman, and Clarence F. Ready, machinist's mate, second class, U. S. N. R. F., of the U. S. S. Isis.

The two men took the port launch of the Isis to the side of the burning ship and rescued from the burning forecastle seven men who were hemmed in by flames and who were too panic stricken to jump into the water.

The launch's trip to the Serantes was made through an area of burning gasoline and the rescuers were in constant and imminent peril. Their commanding officer reports that the conduct of King and Ready during this time was cool and courageous. They probably owe their own lives and the lives of those they rescued to their steady nerves and cool judgment. Their commendation was for bravery and their initiative in undertaking the rescue.

The army general staff has completed plans for expansions at some of the camps and changes at training centers. Additional plans are being worked out and will be put into effect.

Camp Hancock, Georgia, is to be a machine gun center and will be enlarged to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The officers' training school now housed in tents at this camp will be provided for in barracks and quarters similar to those at other cantonments. These improvements outside of enlargement of the camp, will cost about $2,000,000.

It has been decided to make Camp Grant an infantry replacement camp to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The present capacity of this camp is about 42,000. The alterations and changes necessary will be made after the division now located there has been removed.

Field artillery firing centers are to be located at West Point, Ky., Camp Jackson, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. Options on sufficient land for this purpose have been secured at all these places. It is planned to locate six brigades at Fayettesville, six at West Point and four at Jackson.

It has been decided also to erect permanent buildings for the officers' training schools at present housed in tents at Camps Lee, Gordon and Pike. These schools have a capacity of about 6,000 men. The estimated cost of these improvements is about $6,000,000.

As a result of the immediate and growing needs of the army for trained nurses, Miss Jane A. Delano, director of the department of nursing of the Red Cross, has sent an appeal for enlistments from this year's graduating classes at 3,000 nurse training institutions throughout the country. It is expected that about 13,000 students will be graduated as nurses between now and October 1, and it is hoped many of these graduates will be enrolled so they can be assigned to the nurse corps before that date.

Protection of migratory birds, based on agreements between the United States and Canada, is made the subject of a special proclamation issued by President Wilson putting into effect necessary regulations. There will be no spring open season and the fall open season will cover generally September 1 to January 31, with some exceptions. States have the right to enforce their own regulations when not inconsistent with the federal rulings.

The work of children's year is proving to be an effective Americanization measure. The children's bureau of the labor department has as its goal 100,000 baby lives saved this year. According to reports received, foreign mothers are as eager as the native mothers, if not more so, to learn all they can about the proper care of their children.

The Japanese women of Seattle are asking for pamphlets on prenatal care, the Italian women of Wallace, Idaho, 1,500 strong, have arranged to study a standard book on the care and feeding of children, with the aid of an interpreter. The foreign mothers of the remote lumbering regions of Washington and of the manufacturing cities of New England are united by the common desire to learn everything possible about safeguarding the health of their children.

This desire is resulting in the breaking down of the barriers of alien language and old-world superstition that have long stood in the way of the health of little Americans born of foreign parents. It has been necessary in many cities to employ interpreters at the weighing and measuring centers to answer the questions of mothers who do not speak English. Classes in the care of baby being conducted in Seattle and Pittsburg are made a means of teaching mothers to speak and read English.

Perhaps the most important educational measure that has been adopted is the provision of public health nurses whose function it is not only to give care and service to the sick but to advise mothers how to keep their children well. As a result of Children's year activities many communities have succeeded in obtaining public or private funds for public health nursing. Wisconsin has adopted the slogan, "A Public Health Nurse for Every County," and in Washington state an active campaign for school nurses is being carried on.

The work of the state councils of defense has been so valuable to the country that it has drawn public commendation from President Wilson with an accompanying suggestion that its unique and widespread organization be utilized by all government departments and agencies so far as practical.

Secretary Baker, chairman of the council of national defense, which brought the state councils into existence, reported to the president: "It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered, since our entrance into the war, by these state councils, their county councils and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least one million. I feel sure that you, Mr. President, as their commander in chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as conditions permit so that they may go on to still greater achievements."

The state councils, says Secretary Baker, have active county, or equivalent, councils of defense under them, while in nearly every state the organization of community councils in the school districts, bringing the government to the people and the people to the government, is progressing rapidly.

The president replied: "I shall be glad to have you express to the state councils my appreciation of the service they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized. I believe in the soundness of your contention that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the state council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by federal departments and administrations."

A recent proclamation by President Wilson puts into effect provisions of the shipping act making it impossible for foreign interests to obtain control of American shipping or shipyards.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the shipping board explains that the new law provides that during war or national emergency proclaimed by the president, it is a criminal offense to sell, mortgage, lease or deliver an American ship to a foreigner without the consent of the shipping board, or to make any agreement by which control of a ship is turned over to a foreigner. The prohibition applies not only to completed ships, but to ships under construction.

It is made illegal, without the board's consent, to make any contract for ship construction for foreign account, unless the contract expressly provides that construction on the ship shall not begin until after the war or the emergency has ended. Shipyards, also, cannot be transferred to foreigners without the consent of the shipping board.

The act has provisions which it is believed will prevent all attempts to evade the ship-transfer sections of the law by means of dummy directors and stockholders in corporations nominally American but actually dominated by foreigners.

Farmers who have been placed in army service deferred classifications to stimulate production are organizing throughout the country and reporting to Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. "We are ready with 110 per cent increase of wheat, or whatever else you may call upon us to do to help win the war," is their message to the secretary.

The shipping board has allotted a vessel to bring coffee from Brazil to the United States to prevent a possible coffee shortage.

Since 1915 United States exports to Uruguay have increased 142 per cent, and the imports from Uruguay over 1600 per cent. In 1915 the value of Uruguay imports was $1,860,000; in 1917 it had grown to $33,175,361.

Cutover lands have proved of value for sheep grazing.

Can Shape Own Destiny.

Nothing is more certain, humanly speaking, than this, that what a man wills himself to be, that he will be.—Jacob A. Riis.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

No Appeal On Annex.

Annapolis. — The Anne Arundel County Commissioners, officially washed their hands of participating in any move looking to an appeal from the decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals in the annexation case. In other words, the board formally acquiesced in the written opinion prepared by its counselor, Ridgely P. Melvin. His opinion was to the effect that no further proceedings can be taken under the law by the county board. However, there is still believed to be some chance of non-resident taxpayers, such as the heads of corporations in the Fifth district, or other persons holding county securities, taking steps to have the issue further passed upon. Mr. Walton has been awaiting the return from vacations of some of the lawyers who fought the case for the county before the Court of Appeals. Such a conference, it is expected, will be held within a few days, but, of course, the county will not be a party to it.

Assessments Ratified.

Annapolis.—The schedule of assessment laid against the property of corporations, such as the telephone, and telegraph companies, operating through Anne Arundel county, as finally fixed by the State Tax Commission acting in conjunction with the County Commissioners, was finally placed before the latter officials and ratified. The total assessments are: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, $217,402.26; Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, $25,690; Western Union Teelgraph Company, $19,593.08; Maryland Telephone Company, $1,437.50.

To Practice At Camp Perry.

Annapolis. — Sergeant, William Doyle, of Company M, the local organization of the Maryland State Guard, will leave Annapolis, September 1 for Camp Perry, having been designated to take a course of instruction in rifle work over the big ranges there, preparatory to becoming an instructor of newly drafted men. Major John Dep Douw, a former mayor of Annapolis, is an instructor at the Camp Perry ranges.

Will Train For Commission.

Annapolis.—Arthur B. Stavely, a corporal in the United States Marine Corps, who for some time has been assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, has left for Quantico, Va., to go into training for a commission as Lieutenant. Stavely is a resident of Chestertown, and was formerly a student of Washington College.

Killed By Live Wire.

Salisbury.—John F, Cunningham a lineman employed by the C. and P. Telephone Company, of this city, was killed while working on telephone lines in the southern part of this city. The young man was sent to string wires on the poles, and it is supposed that he came in contact with the electric line running on the same poles.

New Post To Dr. R. H. Riley.

Cumberland.—Dr. Robert H. Riley, deputy health officer for Allegany and Garrett counties, has been placed in charge of the health conditions, the milk supply, eating places and sanitation in the zone around the Edgemont Arsenal, at Edgemont, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, at Aberdeen. The territory under Dr. Riley's jurisdiction comprises about 100 square miles.

B. And O. Station Closed.

Hagerstown.—The Baltimore and Ohio passenger station here was abandoned Saturday as all Baltimore & Ohio passenger trains hereafter will arrive at and leave the Western Maryland station. Baltimore & Ohio Passenger Agent Gates expects to take the post of telegraph operator at the tower in the Brunswick yards.

Police Threaten To Strike.

Frederick, Md.—Members of the city police force have threatened to strike unless their salaries are increased. They are getting $1.96 a day and have asked for $70 a month, or $75 per month and furnish their own uniform.

Goes To Ohio For Prisoners.

Westminster.—Sheriff Mellor left here for Shelby, Ohio, to bring back Harry and Roy Fringer, of Taneytown, who escaped from this county after being held for the November term of the grand jury for the larceny of automobile tires, etc., from Ray Fogle, this city, recently. Roy broke jail and escaped three weeks ago. Harry Fringer will have to answer for the robbery of the Taneytown garage, as articles alleged to have been stolen by him were found on the farm of his father, Jacob Fringer, where he lived.

The dry bed of a former lake in the Nevada desert is considered by motorists the finest and safest speedway in the world. It is 12 miles long, three miles wide and its surface is as smooth, level and hard as rubber.

The principal destination of mica exported through the custom houses of Argentina during the year 1917, according to data furnished this office, was: England, 71,012 pounds; United States, 52,470 pounds; Italy, 12,099 pounds; and Spain, 2,809 pounds.

Apple Records Broken.

Hancock.—Three unusual records for apple growers in this State were made here recently when Edmund P. Cohill and his two sons, Leo. A. Cohill and J. Andrew Cohill, who own and operate the largest apple orchard in the East, made the largest sale of Maryland-grown apples ever recorded in this State in disposing of the bulk of their 1918 crop of 40,000 barrels at the highest price ever received, varying from $3 to $5.50 a barrel, and at the earliest selling period for future delivery because some of the apples will not be turned over to the buyers, who were principally from Western New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida, until December. This fruit is grown on a thousand-acre orchard of 60,000 trees on the Rinehart Folly Farm (so called because Samuel Rinehart, E. P. Cohill's father-in-law, was regarded as foolish in buying a rough, brushy, mountainous tract which did not produce enough crops to pay the taxes) and other farms adjoining on the famous fruit ridge of Tonoloway, six miles southwest of Hancock.

Ex-Legislator Beaten.

Salisbury.—Edward Hayward and wife were arrested at their home near Nanticoke, this county, and brought here by Sheriff Chatham. They are accused of assault with intent to kill John F. Phillips, a former member of the Maryland Legislature. While Mr. Phillips was on his way home, at Clara, a small village in this county, Hayward and his wife, who labored under the impression that Mr. Phillips had given the local exemption board of Wicomico county certain information which led the board to place Hayward in Class 1, subject to immediate call to military service, he is alleged to have been set upon by the couple. Hayward, according to reports, attacked with brass knuckles, and Mrs. Hayward was armed with a club. Mr. Phillips, according to report, managed after a hard fight, to elude the enraged pair after he had received severe bruises and been battered about the head.

Service Flag For Gang.

Cumberland.—A service flag of 70 stars representing "a gang" of local boys whose "hangout" was located at the corner of Maryland avenue and William street, in the heart of the city, has been unfurled here. The flag is suspended across this public corner. It was donated by public subscriptions from people of the neighborhood, the names of the boys being read amid great enthusiasm, while the speaker of the occasion, the Rev. S. V. Wheeler, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, told of the boys who, formerly members of the "Old Corner Gang," were now in camp or in France, serving the United States and a credit to the city of their birth.

Sue To Secure New Bridge.

Hagerstown. — Mandamus proceedings were filed here by Charles H. Dentler, Albert G. South, Albert T. Fiery and Charles E. Dubel, citizens and road users, asking the court to compel the municipality of Funkstown to rebuild a bridge over a mill race on Antietam creek, that collapsed recently and precipitated into the stream a traction engine owned by Raleigh Shupp, Hagerstown. The bridge is inside the town limits of Funkstown, but the municipality claims it has no responsibility. The county commissioners also disclaim responsibility.

Howard Peddicord Killed.

Ellicott City.—A cablegram has been received here announcing the death of Howard S. Peddicord in France, formerly a well-known resident of Cooksville, Fourth district, this county. Mr. Peddicord about six months ago went to France for the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia, to superintend the putting together of 500 railroad engines which had been purchased by the French Government.

Accused Of Beating Mother.

Frederick.—John O'Brien, 35 years old, of near Frederick Junction, was held in $500 bail for the action of the grand jury, charged with beating his mother, 67 years old, with his fist and causing her to be confined to her room for several days. At the hearing Mrs. O'Brien stated that her son had assaulted her twice before and that she shielded him on both occasions.

Will Discontinue Fair.

Chestertown.—On acount of conditions and not being able to release the property at expiration of the present lease the directors of the Kent and Queen Anne's Fair Association will sell the property at public sale and discontinue the fair.

Somerset Soldier Prisoner.

Cumberland.—Harry Eicher, Somerset, received a telegram from the International Red Cross stating that his son, Private David Eicher, is a prisoner behind the German lines. The telegram also stated that he was in the same prison camp as Captain W. Curtis Truxal, son of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Truxal, of Meyersdale, and that he was in good health. Mrs. Ada Bills also received a telegram from the War Department notifying her that her son, Private Roy Bills, was killed in action on July 26.

The durability of wood in favorable circumstances is almost incredible. pieces of wood, wooden caskets and wooden articles have been taken from Egyptian catacombs constructed 2,000 or 3,000 years before the Christian era.

Each state in the Union is represented by a star in the flag, the added star making its first appearance on the 4th of July following the admission of a state. During the Civil War the flag had thirty-six stars and it now has forty-eight.

HAIG AT FORMER HINDENBURG LINE

British Start Drive Along Scarpe.

FRENCH ARE NEAR ROYE

General Mangin's Army Smashes Prussian Guards Thrown In To Reduce Menace To German Positions.

London.—While the Germans were busily engaged in defending themselves against the attacks of the British and French armies from the Ancre River to the region of Soissons, Field Marshal Haig struck another surprise blow over a new front north of the old battle zone. The new offensive was launched from the east of Arras on the Scarpe River and southward to the Cojeul. All along the front the British pressed forward at some places to a depth of more than two miles and captured a half dozen or more villages, among them Monchy-la-Preux, Guemppe and Wancourt.

Across the Cojeul the new British attacks on the old battlefront brought them to the village of Mory and St. Leger, and farther south the small town of Favreuil, one and a half miles northeast of Bapaume, from which the British pressed on eastward about a mile. Farther south the British are reported unofficially to have reached the western outskirts of Thilloy in the nipper movement they are carrying out against Bapaume. With Haig's men now standing well within gun range of the town it seems likely that the Germans will be forced to evacuate Bapaume in short order.

Additional gains also have been made by the British east of Albert and on both sides of the Somme River. In fact, notwithstanding the efforts of the Germans, through the use of large reinforcements, the British and French all along the line from Albert to Soissons have materially bettered their positions and carried further forward their plan of making the Picardy battleground untenable for the enemy.

The French again are hammering away at the environs of Roye, one of the strong points of the Somme-Oise front, the capture of which doubtless would cause the giving up by the enemy of the entire salient from the Somme, in the north, to Noyon. Fresnoy-les-Roye, to the north, and St. Mard, to the south of Roye, both have been captured by the French, despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, and Roye, like Bapaume in the north, apparently is in danger of being pinched out of the line in an enveloping movement. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the French in the operation.

The Germans have thrown further heavy counter-attacks against the French in the region north of Soissons, where the French continue their pressure northward in maneuvers which seriously threaten to outflank the Chemin-des-Dames and Laon sectors and to put the entire German line from Ypres to Rheims in jeopardy. All the attacks have been sustained by General Mangin's forces and the French even have pushed back the Germans beyond the points from which they started. The famous Prussian Guard has been thrown into the battle to check the French, but, as in their efforts against the French and Americans in the Vesle sector, they met with defeat.

The operations of the British on the northern part of the front, from the east of Arras to the region of Bullecourt, have brought them virtually upon or very near the old Hindenburg line.

U. S. LONG-RANGE GUNS.

Blow Up Dumps Following Their Location By Aviators.

American Army on the Vesle Front. —Several German ammunition dumps north of the Vesle River were blown up by high explosives from the American guns. This was the only notable incident in the operations between Soissons and Rheims, although the usual exchange between the artilleries continued.

The destruction of the dumps was made possible by aerial observation by American aviators. They were located near Revillon and early in the day a battery of long-range guns began dropping shells at points indicated. The observation posts soon after reported great clouds of smoke from the targets.

M'ADOO INVITES COMPLAINT.

New Railroad Bureau Also Asks Suggestions From Public.

Washington. — Establishment of a railroad administration "bureau for suggestions and complaint" to be located at the Director General's headquarters here, and to which the public is invited to write, was announced by Director General McAdoo. Notices will be posted soon in railway stations and passenger coaches.

HEAVY GUN CAMP.

More Buildings To Be Erected At Lee Hall, Va.

Washington.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for additional construction at Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., to expedite the training of men for the heavy artillery. Additions to cost $1,940,800 have been approved, including motor transportation, schools, garages, ranges, barracks and quarters for a trench mortar battalion and an antiaircraft battalion.

ROAD BUILDING

MAINTENANCE IS A PROBLEM

Under Constant Flow of Heavy Traffic Main Trunk Lines Have Been Badly Broken Up.

Following the extension of the use of motortrucks for overland travel in the endeavor to relieve the railroads of the burden of strenuous wartime traffic, under which they have been laboring, it is but natural that the question of highway maintenance should come up for attention at this time.

It is now conceded that much has been done through the use of motor-propelled vehicles over the through connected highways of the country for the purposes mentioned above. Literally thousands of heavy motortrucks are now upon the road, materially speeding up the delivery of wartime necessities. The Lincoln highway, particularly in the Eastern states, has proved its high value over and over again; other trunk highways have also been called upon to carry an exceptional burden of this freight traffic.

This movement has all been carried on with the absolute approval of the federal government, and more, through the activities of the highway transport committee of the council of national defense, a further extension of this use of our public highways is being urged.

Under this constant flow of traffic the Lincoln highway, and certain other roads in the East, are rapidly breaking down, the road surface rapidly disintegrating under the pressure of the driving wheels of the massive trucks. Up to the time when truck trains were started over the roads, the Lincoln highway in its entirety across the state of Pennsylvania, was a veritable boulevard; its surface was, in the main, macadam; the road was the pride of the state of Pennsylvania; large sums were expended in its careful maintenance—expended by the

Patrolman Patching State Road.

state, and the highway well served its purpose in carrying local and tourist traffic in relatively light vehicles. Similar conditions applied along the Lincoln highway in New Jersey.

The argument is advocated at this time that, despite the inclination of local authorities to do everything within their power in a patriotic endeavor to further wartime interests, it is scarcely fair to expect the county and state authorities to maintain such main traveled routes as the Lincoln highway, in their pre-war condition, under the heavy traffic of constantly moving government vehicles. Government aid is solicited to keep the roads at their best.

So persistent have become complaints to congress that the highways of the country have been badly damaged by motortruck traffic that some members, especially those serving on committees dealing with the nation's financial affairs, are making a thorough study to determine how the situation can best be met. As a result it is expected that congress will soon receive requests to make appropriations running into the millions. The house committee on ways and means has already given some consideration concerning aid to be given the states in road improvement. It is but reasonable to expect that the federal government will take such steps as are necessary for an equitable apportionment of the burden of expense of maintaining such important routes of travel as the Lincoln highway.

Good Roads Will Help.

Good roads will help win the war—don't neglect them.

Curtail Road Work.

Road work requiring the use of oils, tar and asphaltic products is to be curtailed or cut out on request of the federal fuel administration.

Increase Convicts' Pay.

Kentucky will pay its convicts who work on the roads $1.50 a day instead of $1 as a result of experiments during 1916 and 1917.

Life of Rural Community.

The very life of the rural community depends upon good roads.

Lessen Value of Cows.

Many dairymen who take on valuable cows are almost certain to lessen their value by milking too steadily, that is, not allowing a period of rest.

Hot-House Products.

High-producing cows, that is, those with the exceptional milk records, are hot-house products.

Dehorning Dairy Cattle.

The practice of dehorning dairy cows is to be commended under most conditions.

GET RETURNS FROM POULTRY

On Many Farms Products From Fowls Can Be Counted on as Practically Clear Profit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer who raises the ordinary grains and keeps some live stock has perhaps the greatest opportunity that has ever come to him for making profit from poultry. The possibilities for profit are perhaps not so large as they used to be for the special poultry farmer, and that fact may have led some general farmers to believe that the situation applies in some way to them; but there exists just here an unusual paradox. The very conditions that may make poultry and egg production a losing enterprise on the specialized poultry farm tend to make it an increasingly gainful one for the general farmer. Where nearly all of his feed has to be bought at high prices, the margin between cost of production and proceeds from sale becomes extremely narrow, but where practically all of the poultry feed is made up of waste materials that would otherwise not be utilized in any manner, the percentage of profit becomes very much larger when prices are high than it ever could have been when prices were low. Poultry on the farm obtain a very great part of their feed by foraging, by gleaning the waste from stable yards and feeding lots, by consuming the scraps from the kitchen door, by preying upon insect pests in pasture and field, and in only a relatively small degree from grain or other commodities that would be marketable. A farmer whose poultry is fed in this way may count all of the money received for eggs and surplus poultry as practically clear profit. When, therefore, eggs and poultry are selling at higher prices than have usually been obtainable, the farmer's margin of profit without expenditure is very greatly increased.

It is, therefore, to the farmers of the country that the nation must look for the greater part of the immediate increase of poultry products which will make it possible to supply our own army and navy with red meats and at the same time furnish the allies with the animal foods they need.

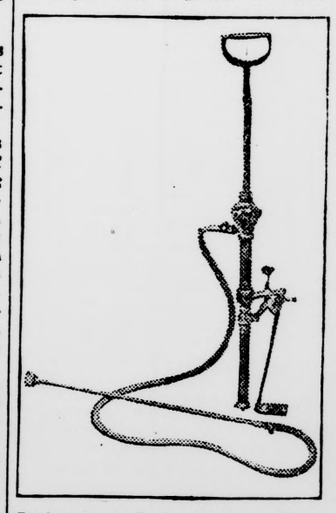
DISINFECTION OF HENHOUSE

Structure Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned Out and Sprayed at Least Once Every Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Once a year the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out and sprayed with one of the coal tar disinfectants or given a good coat of whitewash containing 5 per cent of crude carbolic acid or creosol. Unless the exterior is painted, a coat of whitewash will help preserve the lumber and give a neater appearance to the building. Spring is one of the best seasons to clean up and whitewash the poultry house.

A good whitewash can be made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with 2 gallons of water,



Bucket Spray Pump, Useful in Disinfecting Chicken House.

covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A waterproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), and add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

ENCOURAGING FOWLS TO LAY

Milk Fed to Chickens Returns Greater Profit Than From Any Other Class of Stock.

One of the best feeds to make hens lay is milk in any form—skim milk, sour milk or clabber. Milk may be fed to chickens at a greater profit than to any other class of live stock. At the present price of eggs, it is said to be worth about $1 per hundredweight.

Guineas Gaining Favor.

Guinea fowls are growing in favor as a substitute for game birds, with the result that guinea raising is becoming more profitable.

Purebred Fowls Best.

If you are raising scrub chickens, you certainly are not making near the amount that you could if you had purebred fowls.

Feeds for Poultry.

Bran and corn or kafirs should be the basis of poultry feed in consideration of present prices.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Elleneburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

Barbanell's Perspiration Corrector

Makes walking a pleasure; will positively stop offensive odors from feet and arm pits as well as excessive perspiration. Send 25c in stamps to F. Barbanell, 1740 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.

Invest Now New Investment Banking Company Organizing. Stock low priced, terms. Securities Holding Co., 813 Stewart Bldg., Houston, Texas

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil Shale & Ref. Co's shale oil and mineral values of $15 net. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 415, Kemmerer, Wyo.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 35--1918.

The Efficient War Garden.

The national war garden commission of Washington has offered prizes of $10,000 in thrift stamps for "the best canned vegetables grown in war gardens." "Any canned vegetables growing out in your garden these days?" asks the Joplin Globe.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 60c.

RUSSIA NEVER REAL NATION

Pessimistic Muscovite Explains the True Situation in the Former Empire of the Czar.

"We're a nation of artists and savages. You can reach us through our feelings—give us a poem, a play, a picture, and we can imitate it, or even improve on it. You send us cannon"—He raised both arms helplessly and dropped them.

"You thought Russia was a huge country. That was a fiction built up by the old regime, which meanwhile intrigued with Germany. As a matter of fact, Russia extends for a few hundred kilometers, north, south, east and west of Moscow. The rest was a foreign country, held together by force. It might become a federation and grow into something like your United States, but it never was a nation in the real sense of the word.

"You think we're a great agricultural country. Another fallacy. We have land, but no agriculture. Our peasants dance on their fields instead of fertilizing them.

"Foreigners have been very naive. They assumed we were modern, strong and capable because of a few fine things we sent to them. They read Tolstoi or saw Pavlova and said 'Ah! — a great people!' They saw greatness through the entrechat of some ballerina's legs.'"

Dead Easy.

Her—"Can you foretell your future actions by cards?" Him—"I can if I catch a glimpse of the other fellow's hand."

The Wear and Tear on that boy of yours during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts

supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 1

SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 6:30-38; 21:1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:35.

DEVOTIONAL READING—II Corinthians 9:6-15.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Luke 16:9; Romans 12:8; II Corinthians 9:6-15; Hebrews 13:16; Ezra 1: 2-4; I Chronicles 29:1-5.

The principles of ethics which shall prevail in the earth when Jesus Christ shall be king are entirely different from those of the world. The worldly spirit always inquires as to what gain will accrue from an action or service. Its policy is doing good for the sake of getting good. Those who have been made partakers of the divine nature, who are really subjects of the kingdom, do good because they have the nature and spirit of God, not because they expect something in return.

I. Give to Every Man That Asketh of Thee (v. 30).

This does not mean that any request that may be made by the idle, greedy and selfish should be granted. Only evil would result from such indiscriminate and unregulated giving. Such benevolence would foster idleness and selfishness. Oftentimes the worst thing you can do for a man is to give him money. The drunkard will only spend it for more drink; the gambler will continue his dissipation. The meaning then is, give to the one asking the thing which he needs. The man in poverty needs to be given a way to earn his living, rather than to be given money without the necessity of labor. There is that in the human heart which refuses charity, and cries out for a means to honestly gain a livelihood.

II. Of Him That Taketh Away Thy Goods, Ask Them Not Again (v. 30).

"Ask" here means demand. It doubtless forbids the forcible demanding of the return of that which has been taken from one.

III. Do to Other Men as You Would That They Should Do Unto You (vv. 31-34).

This ethic puts life's activities on the highest possible ground. He does not say, refrain from doing that which you would not like to be done to you, as even Confucius taught; but to positively make the rule of your life the doing to others as you would wish them to do unto you. Loving those who love us, doing good to those who do good to us, and lending to those from whom we hope to receive, is just what all the sinners of the world are doing. The child of the kingdom of Christ is to be different.

IV. Love Your Enemies (v. 35).

That which is natural to the human heart is to hate the enemy. To love in the real sense means to sincerely desire the good of even one's enemy and willingness to do anything possible to bring that good. Such action is only possible to those who have been born again. Christ loved those who hated him. He was willing even to die for his enemies.

V. Lend, Hoping for Nothing Again (v. 35).

This is what the Heavenly Father is constantly doing. He is kind and gracious unto the unthankful and the wicked. He sends his rain and sunshine upon the unjust and sinners. He makes fruitful the toil of those who blaspheme his name. He thus does because it is his nature to so do.

VI. Be Merciful (v. 36).

The example for the imitation of the disciple is the Heavenly Father.

VII. Judge Not (v. 37).

To judge does not mean the placing of just estimates upon men's actions and lives, for, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The tree is judged by the fruit it bears. The thorn tree does not bear figs, nor the apple tree bear grapes. Our only way of discerning the character of men and women is their actions. That which is condemned is censorious judgment—the impugning of motives.

VIII. Condemn Not (v. 37).

This means that we should not pass sentence upon men for their acts, for to their own master they stand or fall (Rom. 14:4). The real reason why such action is not warranted is that the bias of our hearts and the limitation of our judgments render it impossible to righteously and intelligently pass judgment.

IX. Forgive (v. 37.)

Those who forgive shall be forgiven. The one who has realized the forgiving mercy of God will be gracious and forgiving toward others.

XI. Liberality Determined by What Is Left (Luke 21:1-4).

The rich cast into the treasury much, but it was from their abundance. The poor widow cast in all that she had; there was nothing left. God estimates a gift by what one has left, not by the size of the gift. To give the widow's mite is to give all. For the millionaire to give the widow's mite would mean for him to give his millions.

Genius and Taste.

To say nothing of its holiness or authority the Bible contains more specimens of genius and taste than any other volume in existence.—Landor.

Substitute for Pepsin.

Health experts in the Philippines are trying to develop an industry in the dried juice of the papaya for medical use as a substitute for pepsin.

Old Tin Cans.

Old tin cans, free from rust and dirt, are worth $12 a ton. There are about 8,000 cans in a ton.

Optimistic Thought.

It is more laborious to conquer one's self than an enemy.

Early Buying Is Not Best Policy

New York.—The trade, which means the vast multitude of people engaged in the making and selling of women's apparel, has at last sounded a warning to those who buy too far ahead of the seasons, advises a well-known fashion correspondent.

The public has deplored this condition. It has been well known for several seasons that the average woman did not care to buy a straw hat in February and a velvet hat in July, or to have all her autumn clothes offered to her the first of September with the assurance that they were the fashions that would rule throughout the winter. She has been often betrayed, and that betrayal has not soothed her irritation against those who sold her the clothes.

It is the fact also that the trade in turn has found itself caught in a net that tangled and involved it, and compelled each individual to struggle for success in a manner contrary to the dictates of reason and sobriety.

Through this web of circumstances everyone has come to a feeling that something must be done in the creation of new fashions long before the season for which they are to be worn, and that the public must follow the lines laid down by the trade competitors.

Right here lies the extraordinary gamble to women in buying clothes early in the season. Right here lies one of the greatest sources of money wastage. Thousands of women, who have no way of knowing what the fashions will be as the season advances, buy what is said to be new as the season demands a change.

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of forehandedness, the manufacturers make the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy these clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

What happens?

In October and in April the real fashions come out for each season. Hundreds of women—nay, thousands—are faced with the fact that they have bought gowns, or wraps, or hats that are not in keeping with the new clothes. They have bought clothes arranged six months before the authentic exhibitions of new and seasonable apparel.

What happens next?

The woman who can possibly scrape up enough money to buy a new outfit does so, and she also spends extra money on a seamstress or little dressmaker to have her other clothes remodeled. Therefore, she spends twice her allowance on clothes.

Panic Has Produced Careless Buying.

Many of the traders in apparel realize that panic and a form of commercial hysteria have resulted in a large amount of early buying, which is not fair either to the individual or to commerce. Every shopper has shared the same experience this last year of being told that it is wise to buy at once the articles needed, because they might not be obtainable at a later day.

This has resulted in a certain measure of hoarding, which the government does not allow in food. It has already resulted in severe waste of individual money. Women, feeling the press of this panic, have gotten clothes in advance of the season, and they now find that there are just as many to be had as six months ago, and that the shape and texture have changed.

It would be a far wiser method of spending one's money to buy a little, at the necessary time, representing the best there is at that moment.

There will always be material of some kind. Even if the world is reduced to whole garments of sewn fig leaves, there is no reason why any one woman should wish herself out of the picture. Let her go along with the momentum of the hour and buy and wear garments of fig leaves.

The public is beginning to see the wisdom of buying a small amount at the moment it is needed. It should be preached in every possible form of propaganda that this is the wise way to live during war time. Rest assured that if the public buys up all the stock of one thing from a store, that store will be replenished the moment its supply is exhausted.

Of course, there are women who always demand quality. They prefer to have a badly cut gown, made in a past fashion, if they are sure that every thread is silk or wool, as the case may be. But the majority of women are not inclined toward accepting that system of dress.

Therefore, let us start out in a new measure of reform, as soon as this month is over, and face September with no idea of rushing into shops and buying everything that is offered because it is labeled "New." Maybe it is, and maybe it isn't. But a feeling of panic among buyers that now is the only chance to get enough clothes to carry one through the winter, results in the very thing that the government desires most to see avoided—reckless spending of money. So buy shrewdly, and not for hoarding.

If there is to be economy in clothes, let it begin this week. It is at this time, between the seasons, that a woman can take thought of her wardrobe and twist and turn it according to prevailing fashion, in a way that will serve her until styles are more settled. Then, when she has to buy much, she will buy wisely and well.

Help in Remodeling Clothes.

Here are some prophecies that may help you to be economical and wise. One of them sounds like the first aid to an injured wardrobe. It comes direct from Paris. It is that checks, stripes and mosaic blocks are widely worn in whole suits and parts of suits.

Can you imagine any piece of news more gratefully received than that which gives a woman a chance to make a new coat to an old skirt, or the other way around?

There are colored stripes on a white background, made of heavy woolen material and built into a skirt to be worn with any slip-on cuirass or short jacket of colored cloth or velvet.

Skirts are narrow. As the government will allow shoes to be 8 inches from the ground, the skirts need not be lengthened. For the present they remain moderately short. What the near future will bring out no one can say.

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Vestee Is Smart.

Vestees may be made from any kind of material, and can be either a mere strip of corded silk or a gorgeous creation fashioned from cloth-of-gold or Chinese brocades. In some cases, these vests are in reality sleeveless tunics, which slip on over the head and are to be worn with or without a jacket. An especially handsome tunic of this sort is one made from silk crepe in a Paisley design, joined under the arms by narrow strips trimmed with buttons. Such a garment is essentially for country use. It is smart, easily fashioned at home, and, in many respects, practical.

Late Fur Collar.

One of the latest fur collars is of nutria with tassels at its square corners.

NEW SKIRT AND HAT SETS

Figured Chiffon and Ribbon Are Effectively Used in Some of the Latest Creations.

We run to sets of clothes nowadays. We have sets consisting of muff, hat and collar; of collar, hat and knitting bag; of parasol, knitting bag and hat; of hat, ruff and parasol. We have sets consisting of almost any two or three of the garments or accessories that go to make up our daily quota of dress.

And now some of the little specialty shops that go in for the newest things are showing sets consisting of skirt and hat. One such set is made of figured chiffon and wide ribbon. The ribbon is bright green, and the chiffon is bright green and dull gray, with flecks of yellow and touches of black. The skirt consists of wide strips of chiffon—six inches wide perhaps—between equal widths of ribbon, running of course roundabout. The hat is made of the silk over a buckram frame, with flat points of folded chiffon on brim and crown for trimming.

Two-Tone Negligees.

There is a veritable rage for two-tone negligees. Orchid and pink, blue and maize, pink and blue, violet and white, gray and rose, and so on. The usual way is to have the satin slip of white or flesh tone, topped by a filmy overslip of two colors in georgette or chiffon. The slip may be loosely belted, but ordinarily the over-drapery falls in opalescent folds from shoulder to ankles.

Clean Corsets.

Corsets may be cleaned at home by laying on a marble-topped wash stand and brushing with a stiff brush and good white soap and water. Finally, dip the brush into clear warm water and scrub again; then dry with rough towels.

Girdle Variety.

Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the designers of smart costumes, and one never can tell how or where they may be found.

Linen Sport Hats.

A sport sailor is tall of crown with a straight brim slightly wider at the front than at back or sides. Crown and brim are of blue handkerchief linen, embroidered in darker blue cotton, in a design that suggests the blended blues of Japanese pottery. The brim is faced with blue straw and around the base of the crown is tied a blue cord with chenille ball tassels. The hat is shown also in pale yellow linen embroidered with orange and faced with black straw, and in white linen embroidered in green with a green straw facing; but the blue model, because of its suggestion of blue chinaware, is most novel and captivating.

The Service Gown.

At last! For years women have been experimenting and searching in the dark for the ideal dress for all occasions, and now it is alleged that certain Boston women have found it. A newspaper report says that a group of Boston women have for some time been studying the problem of creating a model dress, to embody economy and durability, and still be becoming to the wearer. The apparel that these women hope may become more or less standard is known as the "service gown" and it may be of silk, cotton, or mohair, but never of wool, as the conservation of that material is one of the chief purposes of the movement. The question of color is left to individual taste. The gown is designed for all ages, is easy to adjust, is void of trimmings, is constructed along sensible lines, and adapted to stout or slender women. Moreover, it may be worn for various occupational purposes.

Demand for Fancy Fabrics.

A prominent cloth manufacturer of Bradford, England, addressing a meeting of the Textile society of that city, predicted a great demand for fancy fabrics after the war by women all over the world.

Galatea Cloth Used.

There is a great deal of galatea cloth used in making little girls' service frocks.

FIND HUMOR IN AD COLUMNS

Notices Not Intended to Be Funny, but Are Made So by Their Peculiar Wording.

Advertisements are vagarious things sometimes, as, for example, these, which were all actually printed: "A respectable young woman wants washing." "I will make coats, caps, and boas for ladies out of their own skins." "I want an overseer who can take care of 5,000 sheep who can speak French fluently." "Wanted—A girl who can cook; one that will make a good stew." "I want a husband with a strong Roman nose with strong religious tendencies." "I will sell a fiddle of old wood I made out of my own head and have wood left enough for another." "For Sale—A small stock of the same whisky drunk by his majesty on his recent visit to Dublin." "One hundred dollars reward for the recovery of the body of Hale Short, drowned in the river on the night of the 17th. The body can be recognized by the fact that Short had an impediment in his speech."

GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try it! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

MOST GOLFERS WILL SAY SO

Only One Classification for Player Who Would Make Such a Claim as That.

"Pa," said Tommy, who had caddied one afternoon at one of the golf clubs, "is a man a good golfer if he knocks the ball one hundred and twenty-five yards?"

"Just a novice, my son."

"Well, if he knocks the ball two hundred and fifty yards?"

"Mighty good! He's mighty good if he can do that, my boy."

"Well, pa, what if he knocks it two hundred and seventy-five yards?"

"He's a splendid player, Tommy," replied pa, as he once more fastened his eye on the newspaper.

"Well, pa, what if he knocked the ball three hundred and twenty-five yards—what would he be then?"

"Probably a liar, my son. Now you had better kiss mamma and go to bed."

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Sure to Miss Him.

Father was sitting in the den taking a peaceful smoke, when there came from the parlor a noise that sounded like a cross between the sigh of a pine tree and the wail of a locomotive. With something akin to strong language he rose and went downstairs. In the hall he met his daughter.

"Say, Bessie," queried the old man, "what is the agitation in the parlor?"

"Charley," was the response of Bessie. "He is singing 'I Wonder if He Will Miss Me?'"

"Yes," answered dad, regretfully. "I can't see to shoot straight at night, and I am too rheumatic to kick."

No Older Than Your Face.

Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Popularity that is sought for selfish reasons only soon becomes unpopularity.

Philadelphia stores will presently limit deliveries to one daily.

War-Time Seesaws.

The Tommies describe those big belts of steel that are sawed in half to make arched roofs for dugouts as "elephant iron." The French gamin describes them as "rockers." Whenever two youths of France discover one of these half sections on its back with the ends sticking up, they balance a plank across it and merrily proceed to seesaw.

Slow Release.

"Who did you say helped you get out of jail?"

"Why, nobody else but Father Time."

Handing It to Him.

"Ad," said Eve, coyly, as she winked at the snake unbeknownst to Adam, "you are the one man in the world for me." Then she handed him the apple.

Stomach Troubles and Dysentery caused from Drinking Ice Water or from sleeping near an open window should be checked immediately. Get a bottle of GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE, a safe and sure remedy for Summer Diarrhoeas. It is just as effective for Adults as for Children.

Life of a Zoo Elephant.

Zoo Visitor—"What's the average life of a zoo elephant?" Attendant—"Just one dang peanut after another."

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you: the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

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or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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All in the Day's Work.

An English Tommy or a French poilu still has a heart of invincible stoutness; but in his fighting he has become like the famous Baron Vere: "Had one seen him returning from a victory one would by his silence have suspected that he had lost the day! and had he beheld him in a retreat he would have deemed him a conqueror by the cheerfulness of his spirit." For them it is all in the day's work.—Elizabeth Frazer in the Saturday Evening Post.

Testimony.

Cop—"Folks get their punishment in this world, Dan. Every criminal I ever knew had several wives."

Twins.

Two hobos met on a blind siding. One had been a salesman, whose hours were 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The other one didn't have any money either.—The Vagabond.

Britain's war debt is now $27,636,000,000; Germany's is $25,408,000,000; Austria's $19,018,000,000.

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All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance.

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contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach and if given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS. CONTAINS NO NUX-VOMICA OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS.

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You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

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With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

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